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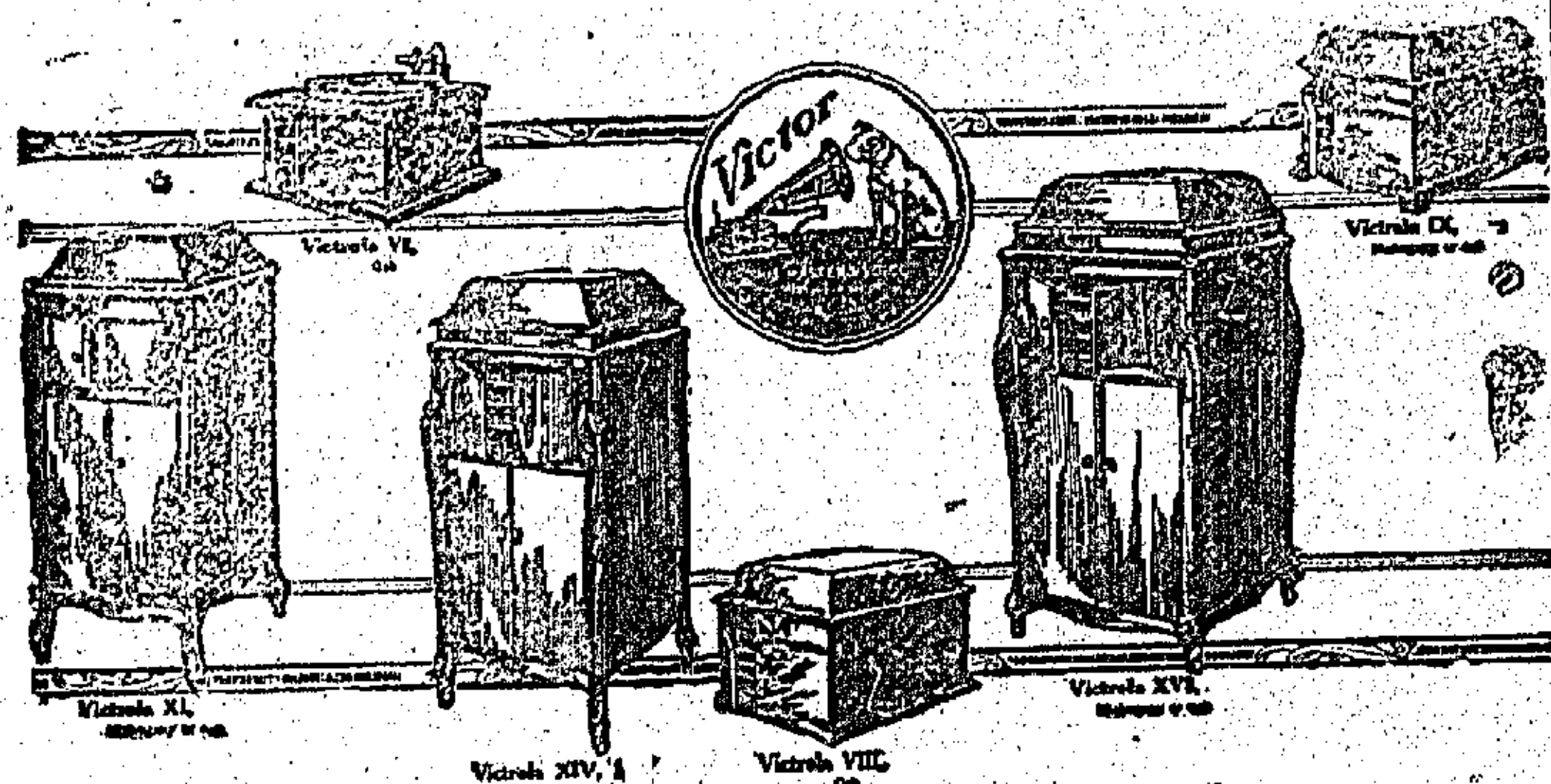
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PACIFIC OCEAN SERVICES, Ltd.
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COMPANY'S OFFICE in Alexander Buildings, Chater Road,
Telephone 141.HONGKONG LEGISLATIVE
COUNCIL.QUESTIONS BY UNOFFICIAL
MEMBERS.THE RACE-COURSE DISASTER.
HOSPITAL ACCOMMODATION.A meeting of the Hongkong Legislative
Council was held yesterday afternoon at
the Council Chamber.

The following were present:—

His EXCELLENCY THE GOVERNOR, SIR
FRANCIS HENRY MAY, K.C.M.G.His EXCELLENCY MAJOR-GENERAL F.
VENTRIS (General Officer Commanding
Troops in China).Hon. Mr. CLAUD SEVERN, C.M.G.
(Colonial Secretary).

Hon. Sir PAUL CHATER, C.M.G.

Hon. Mr. E. H. SHARPE, K.C.

Hon. Mr. J. H. KEMP (Attorney-
General).Hon. Mr. A. M. THOMSON (Colonial
Treasurer).Hon. Mr. E. R. HALLIVAX (Secretary
for Chinese Affairs).Hon. Mr. W. CHATHAM, C.M.G.
(Director of Public Works).Hon. Mr. McI. MESSER (Captain
Superintendent of Police).

Hon. Mr. H. E. POLLOCK, K.C.

Hon. Mr. E. SHELLEN.

Hon. Mr. D. LANDALE.

Hon. Mr. LAU CHU PAU.

Hon. Mr. P. H. HOLYOAK.

Hon. Mr. HO FOOK.

Mr. A. G. M. FLETCHER (Clerk of
Councils).

PAPERS.

The COLONIAL SECRETARY, by command
of H.E. the Governor, laid upon the table
the Hongkong Jurors' List for 1918, the
quarterly returns of excesses on sub-
heads met by savings under heads of ex-
penditure for the fourth quarter of 1917
and the first quarter of 1918, reports of
the Harbour Master and of the Director
of the Royal Observatory, Hongkong, for
the year 1917, report on the Hongkong
Blue Book for 1917, and a copy of the
letter from the Secretary of State for the
Colonies together with a copy of the tele-
gram from the Governor-General of
Canada, acknowledging Hongkong's con-
tribution of £10,000 for the relief of
sufferers in the Halifax disaster.The COLONIAL SECRETARY, by command
of H.E. the Governor, laid upon the table
the financial returns for the year
1917, and the report on the finances for
the year 1917, and, in doing so, said:—
Sir, in your address to the Council last
October you estimated that the revenue
for 1917 would amount to \$14,267,330.
That sum was actually exceeded by
\$800,000, the total revenue being
\$15,068,105, by far the largest sum ever
raised in this Colony. Of this total the
Special War Rate which was in force for
half the year brought in a sum of
\$505,000. This was paid over to His
Majesty's Government for war purposes.
The other increases are shown in para-
graph 2 of the report. Although the
expenditure for the year exceeded the
estimate by a sum of \$1,694,073, the excess
is more than accounted for by the gifts
to His Majesty's Government of
\$2,000,000, and \$605,000—the amount of
the Special War Rate. There was actually
a considerable saving in most depart-
ments and the high rate of exchange led
to a large decrease in the amount re-
quired for sterling payments. In October
last it was estimated that the balance of
Assets over Liabilities on the 31st Dec.,
1917, would be \$2,867,945. It was actually
\$3,268,061.The COLONIAL SECRETARY, by command
of H.E. the Governor, laid upon the table
Sessional paper 4—Extracts from
Treasury minutes dated 31st December,
1917, and 9th January, 1918, and asked,
at the same time, that the heading
"Hongkong War Rate" should be struck
out of the paper. The first Treasury
minute referred to the loan and to the
contribution from the Colony's revenue
for Imperial war purposes. The second
minute related to the Special War Rate.

FINANCE.

The COLONIAL SECRETARY, by command
of H.E. the Governor, laid upon the table
Financial Minutes Nos. 9 to 24, and moved
that they be referred to the Finance Com-
mittee.The COLONIAL TREASURER seconded, and
this was agreed to.The COLONIAL SECRETARY, by command
of H.E. the Governor, also laid upon the
table the report of the proceedings of
Finance Committee, No. 1, and moved
that it be adopted.The COLONIAL TREASURER seconded, and
this was agreed to.

PUBLIC SAFETY AT PLACES OF AMUSEMENT.

The Hon. Mr. LAU CHU PAU asked:—
Will the Government make arrange-
ments to have all the permanent public
places of amusement periodically ex-
amined as to their stability, and the
adequacy or otherwise of the provision of
fire-exits and fire-extinguishing appli-
ances?Will the Government state what condi-
tions they propose to impose to ensure
the safety of the public in the case of
temporary structures used as public
places of amusement?Answer:—1. Regulations are already
in force under Section 6 of the Theatres
Ordinance, 1903, which will be found on
pages 801 to 812 of the Regulations of
Hongkong, and no revision of these is
considered necessary.2. The condition on which permits for
such structures will be issued in future
are being revised with a view to ensuring
the safety of the public.

HOSPITAL ACCOMMODATION.

The Hon. Mr. P. H. HOLYOAK asked:—
When did the Victoria Hospital on
Barker Road cease taking in maternity
cases? and for what reason was this
decision come to?Answer:—Maternity cases were not
taken in at the Victoria Hospital after
the completion of the maternity bungalow
at the Civil Hospital. This was about
October, 1912. The reason for this deci-
sion was because it is considered undesir-
able to put maternity cases in a general
hospital.How many infectious cases of disease
have been taken into this Hospital during
the fortnight ending March 6th?Answer:—Four cases of measles and
one of chicken-pox were admitted be-
tween February 21st and March 6th and
10 cases of measles and one of chicken-
pox were admitted in the previous fort-
night.Why are infectious cases imported into
an area which was previously free from
infectious diseases?Answer:—Cases of measles have always
been received into the Victoria Hospital.
It is considered that it is better to treat
such cases in a hospital than in schools
and private houses scattered about the
Colony.How many cases of Measles have been
taken into the Victoria Hospital during
the past 3 weeks and how many of these
emanated from Kowloon?Answer:—The number of cases of
measles received into the Victoria Hos-
pital between February 25th and March
6th was 5, none of which were from
Kowloon, but from January 30th to April
20th 12 cases of measles were received
from Kowloon.Are such diseases as Measles, Diph-
theria, Scarlet-Fever, etc., "notified"
diseases? and if not, will the Government
take immediate steps to make them so?Answer:—Measles is not at present a
notifiable disease. It has not been made
notifiable by most of the large towns in
the United Kingdom. Diphtheria and
scarlet fever, enteric fever, plague, cere-
bro spinal meningitis, small-pox, typhus,
relapsing fever, paratyphoid, puerperal
fever are notifiable.Will the Government provide in the
next Estimates for increasing materially
the size of Victoria Hospital?(a) Sell a portion of the present site of
the "Government Civil Hospital"
and with the proceeds erect:—(b) A Hospital for Europeans in the
Central district of Hongkong?(c) A Branch Hospital for Europeans
in Kowloon?(d) Improve the present Lunatic
Asylum?Answer:—The Government does not pro-
pose at present to make provision at the
Victoria Hospital for maternity cases by
an extension of the building.(a) It is not considered desirable to
sell any portion of the site of the
Government Civil Hospital.(b) and (c) The Government considers
that it is premature to consider
these questions.(d) The term "Lunatic Asylum" con-
notes, in its ordinary sense, a bene-
volent institution affording shelter
and support to insane persons, a
place of refuge in which such per-
sons are subject to curative treat-
ment, and, if incurable, spend their
lives. The Hongkong Lunatic
Asylum is not an institution of
this nature. It is a house of tem-
porary detention where insane per-
sons are lodged pending steps for
their repatriation, which steps are
invariably taken at the earliestpossible moment. It is true that
during the war the repatriation of
European lunatics is practically
impossible, but only three patients
are being detained owing to this
cause, and the utmost is done to
make the detention as little irksome
as possible. Sir F. Lugard visited
the Asylum officially in January,
1912, in company with the late Mr.
Hewett and Mr. Osborne, Unofficial
Members of the Legislative Coun-
cil. These gentlemen concurred:—(i) As to European patients that,
viewed only as a place of detention,
the existing quarters would fulfil
their object, subject to certain
minor improvements suggested;
and that, in view of the great cost
involved and the paucity of pa-
tients, it would be unnecessary to
consider the question of erecting a
new Asylum. (ii) As regards
Chinese patients that, since they
were merely temporary inmates
awaiting transfer to Canton, the
quarters were all that was necessary
or desirable.It is considered that no sufficient
grounds exist for reconsidering the
decision then arrived at. The Principal
Civil Medical Officer has, however, sug-
gested certain alterations which would
improve the existing accommodation,
and the Director of Public Works is pre-
paring a report on the subject.

THE POST OFFICE AND BANK HOLIDAYS.

The Hon. Mr. P. H. HOLYOAK asked:—
Will the Government give instructions
that the General Post Office shall remain
open on all Bank holidays, other than
Christmas Day and China New Year's
day, until 12 o'clock noon for the
despatch of mails?Answer:—Instructions have been issued
accordingly, in respect of all general
holidays other than Sundays, Christmas
Day, and China New Year's Day, if an
outward mail for Europe, America,
India, or Australia is leaving on the day
in question.Hon. Mr. HOLYOAK:—Arising out
of the answers to my questions, I should
like to ask, in the first place, whether
it is not possible for questions put by
members of Council to be answered a
little more speedily than in the present
case. These questions were first asked by
me on March 12th; they were amended
on March 22nd; and the answers have
been given on May 23rd. The questions
are of public importance and should have
been answered, I submit, a little more
speedily. The answer given to my fifth
question is incomplete. I asked if
measles was not a notifiable disease,
whether the Government would take im-
mediate steps to make it so. That ques-
tion has not been answered. With refer-
ence to the answer to my question in con-
nection with the Lunatic Asylum I should
like to ask whether it is not a fact that
for many years there has been a European
case confined within those walls which,
it is quite rightly held, is not a proper
place for such cases? This is not a fitting
moment to debate the question, but I
propose to take it up further later on.H.E. the GOVERNOR.—I am sorry there
has been such delay in holding the meet-
ing of this Council. I plead in excuse
the extreme pressure of work in the
Attorney-General's office. We could have
answered some of the questions if a meet-
ing had been held earlier and I will see
that no such long interval occurs again.
I notice in the questions that have been
answered that question No. 5 of the hon.
member representing the Chamber of
Commerce has not been definitely answer-
ed. The fact is that the matter was re-
ferred to the Sanitary Board and—I
think I am correct in my recollection—
the Board could not make up its mind
whether measles should be made notifi-
able or not. On present advice I do not
think there is any necessity to make it
notifiable. As has been mentioned, it is
not, as a rule, notifiable in England.
With reference to the hon. member's re-
marks on the Lunatic Asylum I think he
refers to an American lady who has been
confined there for a very long time. We
have made repeated and unavailing
efforts to send that lady to the place
where we think she properly belongs—
America—but there has been difficulty
about establishing nationality.

THE RACE COURSE DISASTER.

The Hon. Mr. H. E. POLLOCK, K.C.,
asked:—In connection with the recent
disaster at the Racecourse, which resulted
in the death of over 570 persons,(i) Is it the fact that the Coroner, near
the close of his charge to the Jury,
said as follows:—"It would appear that this cala-
mity was one which could most
probably have been prevented by
the exercise of foresight, and
foresight which one might, have
reasonably expected before the
event and which one certainly
found it easy to expect after the
event."(ii) Is it the fact that the Jury, in
their findings, specified certain
neglects and omissions of duty
on the part of the Public Works
Department and the Police Depart-
ment?(iii) Is it the fact that the Jury re-
commended the making and en-
forcement by the Government of
certain classes of regulations for
the purpose of minimizing, so far
as possible, the risk of a future
recurrence of such a disaster?If the answer to the last question is
in the affirmative will the Government
take early steps to pass the necessary
Regulations, and, in the framing of such
Regulations, will the Government take
special care to enact that certain
definite Officials in the Government
Service shall be personally responsible for
seeing that such Regulations are carried
out?Will the Government also direct the
early revision and the enforcement of all
Regulations relating to the stability and
construction of and overcrowding in, and
fire precautions in, theatres and other
places (including matches) of public
entertainment?Answer:—(i), (ii) and (iii).—The
answers are in the affirmative.Answer:—2 and 3.—Regulations al-
ready exist under Ordinance No. 10 of
1903 in respect of performances held in
both permanent and temporary buildings
the revision of which regulations is not
considered necessary. As regards matches
structures other than those used for per-
formances mentioned in the Ordinance
the conditions upon which permits will
be issued in future are being revised and
further conditions will be added with a
view to preventing as far as possible loss
of life from fire, without undue inter-
ference with the social life of the Chinese
community.The Government is not prepared to
undertake the responsibility for the
stability of either permanent or tempo-
rary structures which are not its property,
nor of matches and other struc-
ture which are erected constantly all over
the Colony by private individuals.Will the Government state whether
any, and, if so, what Regulations exist
for the inspection and testing of lifts in
buildings? If there are no such Regula-
tions, will the Government introduce such
Regulations?Answer:—There are no regulations.
The matter is under consideration.Hon. Mr. POLLOCK.—Sir, arising out
of the answer to question two, no
answer has been given to the suggestion
put forward that the Government should
take special care to enact that certain
definite officials in the Government Ser-
vice shall be personally responsible for
seeing that such regulations are carried
out. That, Sir, was obviously a very im-
portant, integral part of that question.
I do not know why it was not answered.
The COLONIAL SECRETARY.—Are you
referring to permanent buildings?Hon. Mr. POLLOCK.—I am referring to
all the points covered by question two.The COLONIAL SECRETARY.—The answer
is that regulations already exist for
permanent buildings. There was some
doubt as to whether the question referred
to permanent buildings or matches.Hon. Mr. POLLOCK.—It was referring
to all matters dealt with in question one
—matters connected with the Race Course
disaster. Of course, I am assuming the
Government has read the findings of the
jury on this subject.H.E. the GOVERNOR.—I think I am
right in saying generally that these
structures are provided for under the
Regulations. The Director of Public
Works is principally responsible for
carrying out those regulations. With re-
gard to matches we are framing reason-
able regulations, but in dealing with
these structures in the rural districts—
I dare say the hon. member who put
the question has seen these large village
theatres all over the place—we are not
prepared, now, as it is possible, to send
officers of the Fire Brigade and Police,
and so forth to prevent overcrowding
and to extinguish fires: if fire unfor-
tunately arose, we could not do it. We
do what can reasonably be expected of
us. I will say at once that the Race
Course disaster was most regrettable and
I admit that in this case precautions
might have been, and should have been,
taken. I blame myself as regards the
non-provision of fire precautions because
I was head of the Police here for nine
years and I never anticipated a fire in
these matches. But it is no use getting
into a panic about matches generally.
I have had a good deal of trouble over
this subject. The Director of Public
Works refused absolutely to issue any
more permits for any matches anywhere
unless he was satisfied regarding them,
and he would have to have a very large
staff to do that. All sorts of circumstances
have arisen out of that enquiry. The
Police, also, became very obstructive and
said they could not have anything to do
with these matches except they had all
sorts of appliances for fire. Hongkong
is going on. It will go on more or less
on the lines that it has been going on,
and I think if you take up an imprac-
ticable attitude regarding matches you
will land yourselves in very serious
trouble. I do not think the Chinese
members will be able to support any
very drastic measure under this head.
The principal thing in village matches
is to see that there is any amount of room
to escape if anything does happen and
to see that they are only one storey high
they are never more than that now, and
that no cooking, and uses of that sort
are allowed. That is all we can do in
rural districts. I hope that statement
will satisfy the hon. member.

Hon. Mr. POLLOCK—With deference, Sir, the statement does not satisfy me at all. I think it is very necessary that Regulations passed should put certain definite responsibility on certain definite officials in the Government Service. Otherwise the matter remains very much at large and the responsibility may be so divided that no definite person can be held liable for a disaster like the recent one. That is not a state of affairs it is desirable to perpetuate, and for that reason I think the findings of the jury who sat upon this case—I think for twenty days—should be seriously taken into consideration by the Government, and it seems a necessary corollary to their findings and to the remarks of the Governor that, in the event of a future disaster of such character occurring, some definite official should be held responsible in respect to certain definite matters such as either the stability of the structure, or the provision of adequate exits and fire appliances. I think it is necessary that steps should be taken for the future and it seems to me that is a matter in which the public are directly interested. It is no good, sir, having general responsibility thrown over a body like the Civil Service of Hongkong. We want to bring it down to a definite point so it may be known that certain officials have the responsibility of seeing the Regulations are enforced, as to the proper provision of exits and the stability of the structures and so on. Until that is done we shall not arrive at a satisfactory state of affairs. In the case of these particular matcheds at the Race Course the Government derived considerable revenue from their use, and it is only reasonable that the Government should take measures, and that certain officials in the Government Service should be responsible for the measures taken, to prevent as far as humanly possible a recurrence of the disaster.

H. E. THE GOVERNOR—Do you mean the Race Course?

Hon. Mr. POLLOCK—Yes.

H. E. THE GOVERNOR—There will never be any more matcheds there. I think I may state that.

Hon. Mr. POLLOCK—With reference to my question No. 2, I think, also, the question is taken up with regard to theatres and places of public amusement elsewhere. I think it is very desirable that some definite responsibility should be put on a definite officer.

H. E. THE GOVERNOR—When the revised conditions which we propose to adopt for the future of public matcheds are framed I will lay them on the table of the Legislative Council for the information of members.

BILLS OF EXCHANGE (TIME OF NOTING) ORDINANCE, 1918.

The ATTORNEY-GENERAL moved the first reading of a Bill intituled "An Ordinance to amend the Bills of Exchange Ordinance, 1885."

The COLONIAL SECRETARY seconded, and the Bill was read a first time.

The "Objects and Reasons" state:—The object of this Bill is to introduce here the provisions of the United Kingdom Bills of Exchange (Time of Noting) Act, 1917, which enables a Bill to be noted for non-acceptance or non-payment on the next business day after the day of its dishonour. Inconvenience often arises from the present state of the law on this point which requires the Bill to be noted on the day of its dishonour.

CLAIMS AGAINST ENEMIES ORDINANCE, 1918.

The ATTORNEY-GENERAL moved the first reading of a Bill intituled "An Ordinance to require certain returns to be made to the Custodian of Enemy Property."

The COLONIAL SECRETARY seconded, and the Bill was read a first time.

The "Objects and Reasons" state:—(1.)—Under the existing law the following returns have to be made to the Custodian of Enemy Property:

(a)—Every person who is in the Colony who holds or manages any property for an enemy must make a return of such property: see Ordinance No. 22 of 1915, s. 5 (1).

(b)—The above provision has been declared to apply to bank balances and deposits held for enemies, and to all debts of \$500 or upward: see Ordinance No. 22 of 1915, s. 5 (1).

(c)—Every company which was incorporated in the Colony, or which has a share transfer office in the Colony, must make a return of all shares, etc., of the company which are held by or for an enemy: see Ordinance No. 22 of 1915, s. 5 (2).

(d)—Every partner of every firm, a partner of which became an enemy on the outbreak of war, or to which money had been lent by a person who so became an enemy, must make a return of all profits and interest due to such enemy: see Ordinance No. 22 of 1915, s. 5 (2).

(2.)—The following payments have to be made to the Custodian of Enemy Property:

(a)—Any sum which would have been payable to an enemy by way of dividend, interest, or share of profits: see Ordinance No. 22 of 1915, s. 4 (1).

(b)—Any sum which would have been payable to an enemy in respect of interest on securities issued by any government, British or foreign, or any corporation other than a company, or municipal or other authority, within or without the colony: see Ordinance No. 22 of 1915, s. 5 (1) (a).

(c)—Any sum which would have been payable to an enemy by way of payment off of any such securities, or of any securities issued by any company: see Ordinance No. 22 of 1915, s. 5 (1) (b).

(3.)—The Custodian has hitherto been prepared to receive also the following voluntary returns:—

(a)—Particulars of debts, including bank balances and deposits, due from enemies, including persons in territory in hostile occupation.

(b)—Particulars of property other than debts held by enemies, including persons in territory in hostile occupation.

(c)—Particulars of luggage detained in enemy countries, including territory in hostile occupation.

(4.)—His Majesty's Government now consider it of great importance that full information should be obtained with regard to these matters which hitherto have been the subject of merely voluntary returns. This Bill therefore makes the following returns compulsory:—

(a)—Returns of all property of every description whatsoever in enemy territory or in territory in hostile occupation, or of any interest in any such property, to which any person in the Colony is entitled.

(b)—Returns of all claims against any persons, firms, companies, and other corporations in enemy territory, or in territory in hostile occupation.

(c)—Returns of all claims against enemy governments.

The maximum penalties for failure to comply with the provisions of the Ordinance will be a fine of \$1,000, or imprisonment for six months, or both. There is also a penalty of \$500 a day for the period during which the default continues. The Bill fixes a period of one month after the passing of the Ordinance for the furnishing of the returns.

SUMMARY OFFENCES AMENDMENT ORDINANCE, 1918.

The ATTORNEY-GENERAL moved the first reading of a Bill intituled "An Ordinance to amend further the Summary Offences Ordinance, 1845."

The COLONIAL SECRETARY seconded, and the Bill was read a first time.

The "Objects and Reasons" state:—(1.)—The object of this Bill is to make various amendments in the Summary Offences Ordinance, 1845. Many of these amendments have been under contemplation for a considerable time and have only been awaiting a favourable opportunity for their introduction.

(2.)—Clause 2 transfers to the interpretation section the definition of public place which at present appears in section 11A of the principal Ordinance. The definition applies only to that section. The new definition will apply to the whole Ordinance. A reference to piers has been added. The compound term thoroughfare or public place has been abandoned for the simple term public place.

(3.)—A considerable part of Clause 3 of the Bill is concerned with a rearrangement of the wording of section 3 of the principal Ordinance on account of the employment of this new term "public place." In any case, the present terminology is inexact and it seems to be varied unnecessarily throughout the section.

(4.)—Paragraph (a) of Clause 3 alters the penalty under Section 3 of the principal Ordinance from \$50 to \$250. The latter penalty seems by no means excessive for some of the offences contemplated by the section, and it is the general pecuniary penalty provided by Section 80 of the Magistrates Ordinance, 1890, as amended by Section 5 of Ordinance 29 of 1915, and provided by Section 6 of the latter Ordinance.

(5.)—Paragraph (c) (ii.) of Clause 3 extends to the whole Colony the provisions for the protection of wells and water courses which at present apply only to the City of Victoria and to streams used for watering ships.

(6.)—Paragraph (c) of Clause 3 repeals certain particular words which might be regarded as limiting the general words of Paragraph (3) of Section 3 of the principal Ordinance. On the other hand, it inserts words which recognise the defence of lawful authority.

(7.)—Paragraph (m) of Clause 3 extends Paragraph (13) of Section 3 of the principal Ordinance to negligent acts. The paragraph refers to discharge of firearms and missiles, etc.

(8.)—Paragraph (n) of Clause 3 makes it an offence to loiter in a public place so as to obstruct the same or create a noisy assembly therein.

(9.)—Paragraph (7) of Clause 3 creates the following new offences:—

(1) dropping building material, etc., to the danger of persons passing;

(2) forming, without lawful authority, trenches or other obstructions in public places, and failing to fence off and light trenches or other obstructions;

(3) picking over refuse in any public place;

(4) keeping noisy pets.

(10.)—Clause 4 increases the penalty for stone dressing to \$250, and extends the power of prohibition possessed by the Governor in Council from the City of Victoria to the whole Colony.

(11.)—Clause 5 increases the penalty under Section 6 of the principal Ordinance to \$250. The latter amount does not seem too large for some of the offences and it is the amount recognised by Section 80 of Ordinance 3 of 1890.

(12.)—Clause 6 amends the cruelly paragraph of Section 6 so as to make it apply to animals and birds of all descriptions.

(13.)—Clause 6 increases the penalty under section 8 of the principal Ordinance to \$250. It also creates a further prohibition against depositing building rubbish, etc., on Crown land without a permit from the Director of Public Works.

(13.)—Clause 7 repeals sub-Section (3) of section 11A of the principal Ordinance, which is now to be transferred to Section 2 of that Ordinance.

(14.)—Clause 8 makes restaurant keepers liable for the playing of *chai mui* on their premises within prohibited hours. This liability on the keeper at present applies only in the case of brothels and common lodging-houses.

(15.)—Clause 9 increases from \$100 to \$250 the penalty for allowing rabid or suspected dogs to be at large and it adds a power of inflicting imprisonment up to three months.

(16.)—Clause 10 makes the wearing of a current licence badge the same protection to a stray dog against destruction as the wearing of a collar with the name and residence of the owner. It also, for convenience, renumbers Section 17 as sub-Section (3) of Section 16.

(17.)—Clause 11 introduces a new provision, based on Section 2 of the Dogs Act, 1871, 34 and 35 Vict. c. 53. The new section will give power to a magistrate to order that a dangerous dog shall either be kept under proper control or be destroyed.

(18.)—Clause 12 increases the penalty under Section 19 of the principal Ordinance from \$100 or 14 days without hard labour to \$250 or three months with or without hard labour. The section deals with various offences relating to the breaching of cargo, etc.

(19.)—Clause 13 amends Section 20 of the principal Ordinance so as to give power to award imprisonment with or without hard labour.

(20.)—Clause 14 raises the penalty under Section 21 of the principal Ordinance to \$250 or three months' imprisonment with or without hard labour. The offences concerned include wilful damage to bridges and embankments.

(21.)—Clause 15 raises the penalty for possession of offensive weapons with intent to use the same for an unlawful purpose to \$250 or three months' imprisonment with or without hard labour.

(22.)—Clause 16 raises the penalty for disorderly conduct to the same maximum.

(23.)—Clause 17 raises the penalty for unlawful possession to \$250 or three months' imprisonment with or without hard labour.

(24.)—Clause 19 makes the occupier of any premises on or from which any offence under Section 3 (1) or Section 33 of the principal Ordinance is committed liable to the same penalty as the actual offender. The offences chiefly concerned are the throwing of rubbish and other offensive matter from houses into the public street, and the making of noises at night. In such cases it is practically impossible to discover the actual offender unless the occupier is prepared to give him up. On the other hand, it is probably easy in most cases for the occupier to ascertain who was the actual culprit, and in many cases the culprit is under the control of the occupier. It seems therefore to be a case in which the occupier may fairly be made liable.

(25.)—Clause 20 makes contractors liable for the acts of their employees in the three following cases:—

(a) allowing materials to fall from buildings to the danger of the public;

(b) opening trenches in the street without authority, or failing to fence and light such trenches;

(c) depositing material on Crown land without a permit.

As regards (a) above, it is possible in nearly all cases for the contractor to make such provision by way of screens, etc., as to obviate the possibility of materials falling on to the public street. As regards the first part of (b), it is most unlikely that the workmen would open a roadway except under the express instructions of the contractor employing him. As regards (c) it is the duty of the contractor to make arrangements for the disposal of building rubbish, etc., and if he fails to do so, and permits his coolies to dispose of it as they think fit, he cannot well complain if he is held responsible. In all these cases the commission of the offence almost certainly involves some neglect on the part of the contractor. The only exception is the case of failing to light a trench or other obstruction in the street. Holding the contractor criminally liable here may perhaps be justified by the danger to the public.

(26.)—Clause 31 gives the police power to arrest and prosecute for offences against sections 72, 82, 185, 210 and 211 of the Public Health and Buildings Ordinance, 1903. Section 72 of that Ordinance prohibits the sale outside market limits of articles of food usually sold in markets. Section 82 prohibits the sale of unwholesome food. Section 185 prohibits stalls and other obstructions in private streets. Section 210 deals with the precautions to be observed in connection with cutting, etc., on Crown land. The necessity for the clause arises from the fact that sections 230 and 236 of the Ordinance in question appear to contemplate only proceedings at the suit of the officers therein specified.

(27.)—Clause 22 repeals a section of the principal Ordinance which imposes increased penalties for second and subsequent offences. This section is considered unnecessary in view of the general raising of the maximum penalties which this Bill proposes to effect throughout the principal Ordinance.

DANGEROUS SMOKING PREVENTION ORDINANCE, 1918.

The ATTORNEY-GENERAL moved the first reading of a Bill intituled "An Ordinance to amend the Dangerous Smoking Prevention Ordinance, 1909."

The COLONIAL SECRETARY seconded, and the Bill was read a first time.

The "Objects and Reasons" state:—This Bill has been introduced at the request of the Naval Authorities, and it is intended to provide a penalty for smoking on board vessels in or alongside any naval dockyard.

PEAK DISTRICT (RESIDENCE) ORDINANCE, 1918.

The ATTORNEY-GENERAL moved the first reading of a Bill intituled "An Ordinance to provide that with certain exceptions no person shall reside within the Peak District without the consent of the Governor in Council."

The COLONIAL SECRETARY seconded, and the Bill was read a first time.

The "Objects and Reasons" state:—The object of this Ordinance is to provide that, with certain exceptions, no person shall reside within the Peak District without the consent of the Governor in Council.

MALAY STATES EXTRADITION ORDINANCE REPEAL ORDINANCE, 1918.

The ATTORNEY-GENERAL moved the second reading of the Bill intituled "An Ordinance to repeal the Malay States Extradition Ordinance, 1903." He said:—Formerly the Fugitive Offender's Act, of 1881, which provides for the mutual surrender of criminal offenders between the various parts of H.M.'s Dominions did not apply to protected States like the Malay States. Accordingly we had here a local Ordinance to provide for the mutual surrender of fugitive criminals with the Malay States. By Imperial Legislation in the early part of last year the Fugitive Offender's Act, was applied to the Malay States with the exception of Trengganu. Accordingly the Hoang-kong Malay States Extradition Ordinance was repealed last year, except as it applied to that State. By certain further Imperial legislation the Fugitive Offender's Act, of 1881, has now been made to apply to Trengganu and, accordingly, the local Ordinance is no longer required for the purposes of that State. Therefore this Bill has for its object the repeal of whatever is left of our local Ordinance.

The COLONIAL SECRETARY seconded, and the Bill was read a second time.

Council then went into Committee to consider the Bill clause by clause.

The Bill passed through Committee without amendment, and, on Council resuming,

The ATTORNEY-GENERAL moved that the Bill be read a third time.

The COLONIAL SECRETARY seconded, and the Bill was then read a third time and passed.

INDECENT EXHIBITIONS ORDINANCE, 1918.

The ATTORNEY-GENERAL moved the second reading of the Bill intituled "An Ordinance to prohibit exhibitions, publications, and advertisements of an indecent, obscene, revolting or offensive nature." He said:—The object of the Bill is to suppress indecent and objectionable exhibition, and publication of advertisements. Many indecent and obscene advertisements have appeared in recent years, some in the Press and some affixed to the walls of buildings. Attention has been drawn to this apparently growing evil by members of the Chinese community because, apparently, during recent years, the evil has generally been in the Chinese Press and the advertisements published in Chinese. I understand that measures have been taken recently in Shanghai and that the evil has been practically suppressed there. It is possible that in fact it is certain that some of these cases might be dealt with under the Common Law but it is not quite clear that others come under the provisions of the Common Law, and it was thought advisable to take Statutory Authority and make it a Statutory offence to publish such advertisements. As it was thought advisable to legislate for these medical advertisements, it was thought advisable to legislate, also, for objectionable publications and exhibitions so as to make the Bill complete. Clause 4 of the Bill provides that a particular class of medical advertisements, whatever its terms, shall be deemed to be of an indecent nature. That is taken from an English Act. An advertisement of that particular class, however, is not deemed to be indecent if it appears in a bona fide medical publication. It is proposed in Committee to add two Clauses to the Bill, the draft of which has been laid upon the table. One is a Clause to provide for a search warrant and the other clause provides for the forfeiture and disposal of any indecent and obscene matter seized and brought before the Magistrate.

The COLONIAL SECRETARY seconded, and the Bill was read a second time.

Council then went into Committee to consider the Bill clause by clause.

Clause 1, 2 and 3, were unaltered.

Clause 4 of the word "medical" was inserted before the word "book" and before the word "publication." Two new clauses, Clause 6 and Clause 7 were added.

On Council resuming,

The ATTORNEY-GENERAL moved that the Bill, as amended, be read a third time.

The COLONIAL SECRETARY seconded, and the Bill was read a third time and passed.

Council was then adjourned until next Thursday.

(Other Local News will be found on Page 6 and 7.)

INTIMATIONS

LANE, CRAWFORD
AND COMPANY.

GENTLEMEN'S OUTFITTING DEPT.

SLEEPING SUITS

SPECIALLY MADE FOR L. C. & CO. IN THE
GENUINE "AERTEX" CELLULAR
TROPICAL WEIGHT CLOTH.

WEARERS OF "AERTEX" CELLULAR ARE
REMARKABLY FREE FROM COLD AND
CHILLS.

THE SUITS ARE FINISHED WITH
HALF LENGTH SLEEVES AND LEGS,
NO COLLAR AND OPEN AT NECK.

THE IDEAL SLEEPING SUIT FOR THE HOT SEASON.

ALL SIZES IN PLAIN WHITE.

\$6.50 per suit.

LANE, CRAWFORD & CO.

Makes Boiler Cleaning Easy

MEXICAN BOILER GRAPHITE

"Makes Boiler Cleaning Easy." Introduced with boiler feed water, this graphite disintegrates and breaks down old scale. After boiler is cleaned, the graphite circulating with water keeps any new scale matter in soft condition. 100-lb. kegs, 400-lb. barrels.

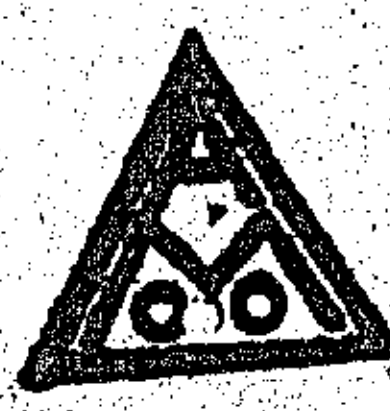
THE UNITED STATES GRAPHITE CO.

is now represented in China with a complete line of
lubricating graphites, greases, foundry facings and
automobile lubricants.

Sole Agents:

Andersen, Meyer & Co., Ltd.

Hotel Mansions, Missions Building,
HONGKONG. CANTON.



Powell Ltd
TELEPHONE 346

BE COOL

By wearing our loose fitting
SUMMER UNDERWEAR.

We have now a large assortment
including

"FLEXINET" "AERTEX" "SOFTTESTNET"
"INDIAN GAUZE" "B.V.D."
INSPECTION INVITED.

WAI KEE.

FLAG & SAILMAKER,
No. 123, Des Vaux Road Central,
Top Floor,
HONGKONG.
Telephone No. 1833.

ON SALE.

BOUND VOLUMES of the HONGKONG
DAILY PRESS, 1917, 1918, 1919, 1920, 1921, 1922, 1923, 1924, 1925, 1926, 1927, 1928, 1929, 1930, 1931, 1932, 1933, 1934, 1935, 1936, 1937, 1938, 1939, 1940, 1941, 1942, 1943, 1944, 1945, 1946, 1947, 1948, 1949, 1950, 1951, 1952, 1953, 1954, 1955, 1956, 1957, 1958, 1959, 1960, 1961, 1962, 1963, 1964, 1965, 1966, 1967, 1968, 1969, 1970, 1971, 1972, 1973, 1974, 1975, 1976, 1977, 1978, 1979, 1980, 1981, 1982, 1983, 1984, 1985, 1986, 1987, 1988, 1989, 1990, 1991, 1992, 1993, 1994, 1995, 1996, 1997, 1998, 1999, 2000, 2001, 2002, 2003, 2004, 2005, 2006, 2007, 2008, 2009, 2010, 2011, 2012, 2013, 2014, 2015, 2016, 2017, 2018, 2019, 2020, 2021, 2022, 2023, 2024, 2025, 2026, 2027, 2028, 2029, 2030, 2031, 2032, 2033, 2034, 2035, 2036, 2037, 2038, 2039, 2040, 2041, 2042, 2043, 2044, 2045, 2046, 2047, 2048, 2049, 2050, 2051, 2052, 2053, 2054, 2055, 2056, 2057, 2058, 2059, 2060, 2061, 2062, 2063, 2064, 2065, 2066, 2067, 2068, 2069, 2070, 2071, 2072, 2073, 2074, 2075, 2076, 2077, 2078, 2079, 2080, 2081, 2082, 2083, 2084, 2085, 2086, 2087, 2088, 2089, 2090, 2091, 2092, 2093, 2094, 2095, 2096, 2097, 2098, 2099, 2100, 2101, 2102, 2103, 2104, 2105, 2106, 2107, 2108, 2109, 2110, 2111, 2112, 2113, 2114, 2115, 2116, 2117, 2118, 2119, 2120, 2121, 2122, 2123, 2124, 2125, 2126, 2127, 2128, 2129, 2130, 2131, 2132, 2133, 2134, 2135, 2136, 2137, 2138, 2139, 2140, 2141, 2142, 2143, 2144, 2145, 2146, 2147, 2148, 2149, 2150, 2151, 2152, 2153, 2154, 2155, 2156, 2157, 2158, 2159, 2160, 2161, 2162, 2163, 2164, 2165, 2166, 2167, 2168, 2169, 2170, 2171, 2172, 2173, 2174, 2175, 2176, 2177, 2178, 2179, 2180, 2181, 2182, 2183, 2184, 2185, 2186, 2187, 2188, 2189, 2190, 2191, 2192, 2193, 2194, 2195, 2196, 2197, 2198, 2199, 2200, 2201, 2202, 2203, 2204, 2205, 2206, 2207, 2208, 2209, 2210, 2211, 2212, 2213, 2214, 2215, 2216, 2217, 2218, 2219, 2220, 2221, 2222, 2223, 2224, 2225, 2226, 2227, 2228, 2229, 2230, 2231, 2232, 2233, 2234, 2235, 2236, 2237, 2238, 2239, 2240, 2241, 2242, 2243, 2244, 2245, 2246, 2247, 2248, 2249, 2250, 2251, 2252, 2253, 2254, 2255, 2256, 2257, 2258, 2259, 2260, 2261, 2262, 2263, 2264, 2265, 2266, 2267, 2268, 2269, 2270, 2271, 2272, 2273, 2274, 2275, 2276, 2277, 2278, 2279, 2280, 2281, 2282, 2283, 2284, 2285, 2286, 2287, 2288, 2289, 2290, 2291, 2292, 2293, 2294, 2295, 2296, 2297, 2298, 2299, 2300, 2301, 2302, 2303, 2304, 2305, 2306, 2307, 2308, 2309, 2310, 2311, 2312, 2313, 2314, 2315, 2316, 2317, 2318, 2319, 2320, 2321, 2322, 2323, 2324, 2325, 2326, 2327, 2328, 2329, 2330, 2331, 2332, 2333, 2334, 2335, 2336, 2337, 2338, 2339, 2340, 2341, 2342, 2343, 2344, 2345, 2346, 2347, 2348, 2349, 2350, 2351, 2352, 2353, 23

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS

FIRE INSURANCE ASSOCIATION OF HONGKONG.

EMPIRE DAY.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that all FIRE INSURANCE OFFICES will be CLOSED for the Transaction of PUBLIC BUSINESS TO-DAY (FRIDAY), the 24th May, at 1 o'clock P.M.

By Order,

A. H. LOWE,
Secretary.
[2051]

MARINE INSURANCE ASSOCIATION OF HONGKONG.

EMPIRE DAY.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that all MARINE INSURANCE OFFICES will be CLOSED for the Transaction of PUBLIC BUSINESS TO-DAY (FRIDAY), the 24th May, at 1 o'clock P.M.

By Order,

A. H. LOWE,
Secretary.
[2052]

HONGKONG CRICKET CLUB.

TENNIS TOURNAMENT.

OPEN CHAMPIONSHIP SINGLES

Semi-final.

S. E. GREEN

u.

M. W. LO.

Best of 5 Sets.

TO-DAY

AT 4.30 P.M.

on the

WAR CHARITIES COURT.

P. M. HODGSON,

Hon. Secretary.

Hongkong, 24th May, 1918. [2053]

G. R.

GOVERNMENT BILLS, ETC.

TENDERS FOR SPECIE current in SHANGHAI, up to and for the sum of \$250,000 current in Shanghai, will be received by the TREASURY CHEST OFFICER, ARMY PAY DEPARTMENT, until 11.30 A.M. on the 24th May, 1918.

The amount accepted is to be placed by the tenderer to the credit of an account with the HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION, Shanghai, so as to be available on the 27th May, 1918.

Persons tendering to state the amount of Dollars current in Shanghai per \$100 for Telegraphic Transfer on the London Commissioners of H.M. Treasury, London.

The tenders to be in duplicate, and in sealed covers, addressed to the TREASURY CHEST OFFICER, ARMY PAY DEPARTMENT, and endorsed "TENDERS FOR GOVERNMENT BILLS, ETC."

The right to accept or reject any or all of the tenders is reserved.

Copies of Forms of Tender can be had on application.

Persons tendering for (Bills) are hereby notified that, having regard to the provisions of the Acts 23 George III., Cap. 45 and 41, George III., Cap. 52, the acceptance of any such Tender is subject to the express condition that no Member of the British House of Commons shall be admitted to any share or part in or to any benefit to arise from the Contract thereby made for the allotment of such (Bills).

The provisions in question do not apply to Contracts entered into by any incorporated Company in its corporate capacity and made for the general benefit of the Company.

Any further information can be obtained by personal application to the TREASURY CHEST OFFICER, A.P.D.

F. J. THURSBY-PELHAM, Lt. Col.,
Treasury Chest Officer, A.P.D.
His Majesty's Treasury Office,
Hongkong, 24th May, 1918. [2054]

G. R.

GOVERNMENT BILLS, ETC.

TENDERS FOR SPECIE current in TIENTSIN, up to and for the sum of \$50,000 current in Tientsin, will be received by the TREASURY CHEST OFFICER, ARMY PAY DEPARTMENT, until 11.30 A.M. on the 25th May, 1918.

The amount accepted is to be placed by the tenderer to the credit of an account with the HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION, Tientsin, so as to be available on the 27th May, 1918.

Persons tendering to state the amount of Dollars current in Tientsin per \$100 for Telegraphic Transfer on the London Commissioners of H.M. Treasury, London.

The tenders to be in duplicate, and in sealed covers, addressed to the TREASURY CHEST OFFICER, ARMY PAY DEPARTMENT, and endorsed "TENDERS FOR GOVERNMENT BILLS, ETC."

The right to accept or reject any or all of the tenders is reserved.

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F. J. THURSBY-PELHAM, Lt. Col.,
Treasury Chest Officer, A.P.D.
His Majesty's Treasury Office,
Hongkong, 24th May, 1918. [2055]

G. R.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS

HONGKONG STOCK EXCHANGE.

IT IS HEREBY NOTIFIED that the HONGKONG STOCK EXCHANGE will be CLOSED TO-DAY (FRIDAY), 24th May, EMPIRE DAY.

By Order of the Committee.

E. M. RAYMOND,
Secretary.

Hongkong, 24th May, 1918. [2050]

G. R.

ON HIS MAJESTY'S SERVICE.

TENDERS are invited for the supply of Carpenters, Caulkers, Platers, Plumbers, Painters, Scrapers, Shoemakers or Leather-workers to H.M. Naval Yard.

Forms of Tender can be obtained at the Chief Constructor's Office, H.M. Naval Yard, Hongkong, and should be filled in and returned as indicated in Tender Form not later than Noon FRIDAY, 31st May, 1918.

E. G. KENNEDY,
Chief Constructor.
H.M. Dockyard,
Hongkong, 16th May, 1918. [2054]

G. R.

WAR DEPARTMENT CONTRACTS.

SEALED TENDERS will be received at the Headquarters Office, Victoria Barracks, Hongkong, until 12 Noon, on FRIDAY, 7th June, 1918, for the under-mentioned service, for the period 19th June, 1918, to 31st March, 1919:—

GENERAL SUPPLIES "B"
(Oils, Wick, etc.)

Tender forms and other particulars may be obtained from the Office of the D.A.D. of S. & T., at Headquarters Office. [2040]

G. R.

PUBLIC AUCTION.

PARTICULARS and CONDITIONS of the letting by Public Auction Sale, to be held on MONDAY, the 27th day of May, 1918, at 3 P.M., at the Office of the PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT, by Order of His Excellency the GOVERNOR, of One Lot of CROWN LAND at Haplo Bay, in the Colony of Hongkong, for a term of 75 years, with the option of renewal at a CROWN RENT to be fixed by the Surveyor of His Majesty's King, for one further term of 75 years.

PARTICULARS OF THE LOT.

No. of the Lot.	Locality.	Boundary Measurements.	Area in Acres.	Area in Square Feet.	Annual Rent.	Open Price.
1	At Haplo Bay.	100 feet by 100 feet.	1	109,000	114	3,000

G. R.

NOTICE.

ANY EUROPEAN, Non-Admission Indian desiring to leave the Colony should apply in person at the CENTRAL POLICE STATION between the hours of 9 A.M. to 1 P.M. and 3 P.M. to 4 P.M. daily.

Applicants will be required to produce Passports or Identification papers.

All persons with certain exceptions who remain in the Colony for more than 7 days are required to Register themselves under the REGISTRATION or PERSONS ORDINANCE 1918.

Forms of Registration giving the particulars required may be obtained at the G.P.O. and at all Police Stations.

The Penalty for non-compliance is a fine not exceeding \$50.

G. R.

OUTLERS' COMPANY.

SHEFFIELD ADVISORY COMMITTEE.

A few years ago, the Sheffield Cutlery Company, being aware of the great damage done to the City and Trade of Sheffield by the improper use by unscrupulous Manufacturers and Merchants in all parts of the World of the name "Sheffield" upon goods not manufactured there, established a Fund, with the assistance of the City generally, amounting to about £10,000 to enable action to be taken to suppress such frauds.

The Sheffield Advisory Committee, which administers this Fund, has already taken action through the Courts, and in other ways in various parts of the World, against Manufacturers and Merchants who have unscrupulously taken advantage of the reputation of Sheffield by using the name of Sheffield upon their goods.

The Cutlery Company desires to bring the existence of this Fund before the notice of Manufacturers and Merchants all over the World, and to say that they will commence proceedings, without hesitation, against anyone who illegally uses the name of Sheffield upon goods which are not manufactured in that City, upon proof being furnished to them of the perpetration of such fraud.

The Cutlery Company will be grateful if any one in doubt as to the honest origin of goods supposed to be of Sheffield manufacture will at once communicate any information in their possession to the Law Clerk at the Cutlery Hall, Sheffield, England, so that the matter can be fully investigated.

(By Order)
R. T. WILSON, Law Clerk.

Hongkong, 24th May, 1918. [2053]

G. R.

INTIMATIONS

THE "STAR" FERRY COMPANY, LIMITED.

NOTICE TO SHAREHOLDERS.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the TWENTIETH ORDINARY ANNUAL MEETING of this Company will be held at the Office of Messrs. JARDINE, MATHESON & Co., Ltd., on THURSDAY, the 30th May, 1918, at Noon, for the purpose of receiving the Report of the Directors together with a Statement of Accounts to 31st April, 1918.

The REGISTER OF SHARES of the Company will be CLOSED from FRIDAY, the 24th May, to THURSDAY, the 30th May, 1918, inclusive.

By Order of the Board of Directors,
W. S. BROWN,
Secretary.
Hongkong, 18th May, 1918. [2033]

HONGKONG CLUB.

NOTICE.

AN EXTRAORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the Members of the HONGKONG CLUB will be held in the Large Dining Room on FRIDAY, the 31st May, 1918, at 6.30 P.M.

BUSINESS:

To confirm the Resolution passed on the 16th inst. as Posted in the Hall of the Club.

By Order,
E. DES VOEUX,
Secretary.
Hongkong, 17th May, 1918. [2027]

NOTICE OF REMOVAL.

THE STORE of GRACA & Co., dealers in POSTAGE STAMPS, FLOWER SEEDS, TOYS, &c., has been REMOVED to No. 10, WYNDHAM STREET.

Hongkong, 20th May, 1918. [1845]

WANTED.

A SMALL OFFICE in the central locality.

Apply to—
Care of "Daily Press" Office.
[2041]

FOR SALE.

PHOTOGRAPH KODAK CARTRIDGE No. 7, with GOERZ DOPP-ANAST. PEARL PIN-GRAYAT.

Apply from 12 to 7 P.M. Room 66, KING EDWARD HOTEL.

FOR SALE.

\$525 LADY'S MUFF and CAPE COLLARS of REAL FUR BLACK SKUNK, and \$10 each TWO WHITE FURS.

Apply from 12 to 7 P.M. Room 66, KING EDWARD HOTEL.

FOR SALE.

\$100 PEARL THREAD NECK-LACE.

Apply from 12 to 7 P.M. Room 66, KING EDWARD HOTEL. [2043]

HOUSES TO LET.

TO BE LET.

FURNISHED, No. 125, THE PEAK, for the months July to October inclusive.

Apply to—
MR. M. FLETCHER,
Colonial Secretary's Office.
[2042]

TO LET.

COMMODIOUS and well-fitted SHOP in Alexandra Buildings.

Apply—
SECRETARY,
A. S. WATSON & Co., LIMITED.
[1887]

TO LET.

NO. 1, CARNARVON ROAD, Kowloon, well-built EUROPEAN TWO-STORY HOUSE, good locality.

Apply to—
YU KAM HING,
c/o Messrs. JOHNSON, STOKES & MASTER.
[1968]

TO LET.

HOUSES on Shamoon, Canton.

No. 57, THE PEAK, LUSTLEIGH.

Apply to—
THE HONGKONG LAND INVESTMENT & AGENCY Co., Ltd.
[28]

TO LET.

A FLAT in Nathan Road, Kowloon.

FOUR-ROOMED HOUSES in Kowloon.

Apply to—
HUMPHREYS ESTATE & FINANCE Co., Ltd.,
Alexandra Buildings.
[2000]

FOR SALE.

"G. GALESEND," 103, THE PEAK, SIX ROOMS.

Apply—
C. H. GALE,
R.V.D.
[185]

FOR SALE.

"G. GALESEND," 103, THE PEAK, SIX ROOMS.

FOR SALE.

"G. GALESEND," 103, THE PEAK, SIX ROOMS.

FOR SALE.

"G. GALESEND," 103, THE PEAK, SIX ROOMS.

FOR SALE.

"G. GALESEND," 103, THE PEAK, SIX ROOMS.

INTIMATION

BY APPOINTMENT.

WATSON'S STONE GINGER-BEER.

The only fermented Stone Ginger-Beer in the Far East.

The real charm of Stone Ginger-Beer is flavour produced by partial fermentation; without this no Stone Ginger-Beer can be said to be genuine.

\$1.00 per dozen.



A. S. WATSON & CO., LTD.

AERATED WATER MANUFACTURERS.

TEL. 436.

DEATH.

OLSON.—On the 23rd May, 1918, JOHN OLSON, aged 50 years.

Hongkong Office: 104, DES VOEUX ROAD, C. LONDON OFFICE: 121, FLEET STREET, E.C.

The Daily Press.

HONGKONG, 24TH MAY, 1918.

THE CONSCRIPTION SCHEME.

The omission of the local Government to furnish the Press with even the main features of the scheme of conscription for overseas military service which is to be introduced into the Colony has given rise to not a little unnecessary anxiety.

In such a matter as this, which profoundly affects the life and fortunes of the individual, the public are entitled to receive the fullest information at the earliest possible moment, and we expected that, at least, some statement on the subject would be made at the meeting of the Legislative Council yesterday.

It may be that, although the question has been under consideration for several weeks, there are still details to be settled, but that is no reason why the proposals submitted to, and approved by, the Imperial authorities should not be made known at once. All that we have been told officially is that the age-limit, for which, we believe, 45 was suggested—has been reduced to 40.

At first sight this seems strange in view of the fact that only a few days ago the Consul-General at Shanghai announced that he had received instructions that the scheme of registration for military service was to be extended so as to include British subjects up to the age of 50, as at Home.

Upon reflection, however, it will be seen that there is good reason for the discrimination. The Treaty Ports are not British possessions, and, consequently, there is no obligation resting upon us to defend them, whereas in this Colony it is necessary to retain a certain number of civilian-soldiers to reinforce the regulars.

That is a point to which, of course, due regard will have to be paid in considering the number that can be spared for service elsewhere. Already it has been notified in the Gazette that the members of the Artillery Company of the local Defence Corps will be required to perform regular military duties. If

there is to be any drastic system of "combing-out" it naturally follows that those who are left will not have much time to spare from their businesses. The military authorities can hardly expect to eat their cake and have it too.

Despite the reticence of the Government, we learn from a trustworthy source that protection is to be afforded to "essential industries," and that a Tribunal will be appointed, with a majority of commercial representatives, in order to give effect to this provision. This is as it should be, for it would be folly to destroy the Colony's trade entirely or to take men from necessary work, such, for example, as that of building and repairing ships, when the dearth of tonnage constitutes the most serious problem of the Eastern Powers. Whether claims to exemption will be admitted, also, on personal grounds we cannot say.

In any case, proper provision should be made out of public funds for the dependents of those—whether married or single—who are called up. The system in vogue hitherto has been to trust to the generosity of employers, but while that might be a convenient and fairly satisfactory way of dealing with volunteers for active service it will not meet the present conditions, for it is reasonable to assume that the bigger and more prosperous firms will not suffer much further depletion of their staffs, and that it is the smaller and less affluent businesses which will be drawn upon for the bulk of the men required. It is possible, indeed, that some of these businesses will be forced to close down altogether. In such a case it is not decent to compel a man who is sacrificing his present and prospective means of livelihood and risking life and limb on behalf of the Empire to come, cap in hand, to beg for assistance in maintaining his wife and family or his parents. At the present time it is neither practicable nor expedient that woman and children should be sent to Great Britain, and for their support in this Colony the separation allowance paid by the Home Government is utterly inadequate. Therefore it should be supplemented, as a matter of course, by a grant, in accordance with a properly drawn-up scale, from the local Treasury, which, as will be seen from the report of the Legislative Council, is very well able to bear the strain.

It will still be open to private firms to add to this if they so desire, but we are sure that the Colony will not wish to deal in a niggardly manner with those whom it sends forth to fight for its existence. It may be taken for granted, we believe, that all but a small minority of those liable to be conscripted would have responded to the call for men before now if, instead of having other claims to hold them back, they had been free to follow their inclinations. The fact that they have no option now may relieve them of responsibility, but it will not relieve them of anxiety.

To-day being Empire Day the Stock Exchange will be closed and the Marine and Fire Insurance offices will not be open after 1 p.m.

The Police have found a gold and platinum spray brooch in the possession of a Chinese and invite the owner to communicate with the Central Police Station.

The following cases of communicable diseases were notified in the Colony on Wednesday:—Cerebro-spinal fever, 5 (4 deaths); bubonic plague 2 (1 death); and diphtheria 1 (1 death).

This afternoon at 4.30 the semi-final in the Open Championship Singles will be played between S. E. Green and M. W. Lo on the War Charities Court of the Hongkong Cricket Club.

A special programme will be presented at the Victoria Theatre to-night, including "British Gazette No. 445" with all the news from Home, "The On-the-Square Girl," and "Luke and the Wild Woman."

Messrs. Moutrie & Co. will be open till noon to-day for the booking of seats for the Frawley Company's performance of "Tiger Rose" at the Theatre Royal. Tickets can also be had at the Hongkong Hotel between 3 and 6 p.m.

The meeting of the Union Insurance Society of Canton, Ltd., the meeting of the China Fire Insurance Co., Ltd., the report of the "Star" Ferry Co., Ltd., and the report of the Criminal Sessions will be found on page 7. The Hongkong Defence Corps Orders appear on page 6.

CHINESE TELEGRAMS.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

THE CHINO-JAPAN TREATY.

THE PRINCIPAL QUESTION AT ISSUE.

LONDON, May 21st.

The Times' Correspondent at Washington states that the United States and the Allied Governments were not consulted concerning the Chino-Japanese Treaty against Germany, but have been kept informed of the negotiations.

The American Government possesses the fullest reports from trusted agents recently from Russia, and are gradually becoming convinced that the Russian army can never be induced to fight again, and that action of the character indicated by the Chino-Japanese treaty may be necessary.

The principal question of policy at issue is whether Japan, with America and the Allies, will be justified in acting without a specific request from the Soviet Government. It is understood that if the Soviet Government is prepared to make such request the United States would take the lead in recognising the Bolshevik Government.

A MUTUAL AGREEMENT.

PARIS, May 22nd.

The Chino-Japanese treaty, signed on the 16th inst. provides that the two Governments, with a view to meeting the danger of German penetration in the East, should decide on a common agreement and on a footing of perfect equality and mutual help in the region where common action is necessary.

The Chinese authorities undertake to facilitate the task of Japanese in occupied territories, while the Japanese undertake to respect Chinese sovereignty and local customs, and to evacuate Chinese territory immediately the operations have ended.

Chinese troops may be employed outside national territory.

Both Governments will come to an agreement on the Chinese Eastern Railway, whether the line should be utilised during the course of operations.

CANTON NEWS.

[BY COURTESY OF THE "CHUNG NGOI SAN PO."]

CANTON, May 23rd.

We are informed that Dr. Sun Yat-sen, accompanied by Wu Hon-man and Tai Tin-chow, left Canton by the Suchoa Maru on the 22nd inst. He will go to Formosa and thence to Tokyo. Another message states that he will return to his native village in the Heung Shan district for a time before proceeding to America.

RAILWAY ROBBERY.

The last express-train from Kowloon to Canton on the 21st inst. was held up by some 300 robbers near Shak Lung station. The passengers were robbed, booty estimated at \$40,000 dollars, being carried off.

MINISTERS TO THE NEW GOVERNMENT.

It is reported that the M.P.s. in Canton are preparing for the election of Ministers in the Confederation Government. We learn that Dr. Wu Ting-fang will be chosen as Minister for Foreign Affairs; Tong Shui-yee as Minister of Finance; Lam Po-yik, as Minister of Navy; Shum Chun-huen, as Adviser; and Luk Wing-ting and Tong Kai-yew as Ministers of War. Others will be appointed for Communications and the Interior.

MILITARY MOVEMENTS.

Large bodies of troops have been sent to the north borders by special train at night recently. The Tsuchun has instructed the leaders on the Nam Hung front to deliver their attack as soon as possible. Kwangsi troops have received orders to reinforce Canton troops in the attack on Kiangs.

THE WAR.

INDICATIONS OF THE ENEMY'S IMPENDING OFFENSIVE:

EFFECTIVE SURPRISE SCARCELY POSSIBLE:

OUR DEFENCE GREATLY STRENGTHENED.

PRESIDENT WILSON'S ELOQUENT APPEAL FOR THE RED CROSS SOCIETY.

GREAT BRITAIN'S SUPPLY OF "SILVER BULLETS."

THE SHIPPING SITUATION.

Branco-Belgian Front.

LATEST CABLES.
[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

BRITISH FRONT.

A THOUSAND GERMAN AEROPLANES ACCOUNTED FOR.

LONDON, May 22nd.
2.10 a.m.

Field-Marshal Sir Douglas Haig reports on aviation as follows:—Twenty-two tons of bombs were dropped in the daytime on Monday on the enemy's railway stations, aerodromes, and billets.

Enemy scouts attacked our reconnaissance and bombing aeroplanes.

We brought down 13 and drove down 2 machines. Four of ours are missing. Night-fliers dropped 13 tons of bombs on aerodromes in the neighbourhoods of Ghent, Tournai and St. Quentin, and a further 4½ tons on railway stations in Thionville, Metz and Coblenz-on-Rhine. Twenty-two heavy bombs were dropped during the morning of the 21st inst. on railway stations at Namur and Charleroi. One machine did not return.

Since the commencement of the German offensive 1,000 German aeroplanes have been brought down or driven down and over 1,000 tons of bombs have been dropped over the enemy's lines.

SERIES OF SUCCESSFUL BRITISH RAIDS.

LONDON, May 22nd.
12.35 p.m.

Field-Marshal Sir Douglas Haig states:—We carried out a number of successful raids on the night of the 21st inst., and entered German trenches at two points in South-Eastern Arras, taking 14 prisoners.

Other raiding parties brought back a few prisoners from the neighbourhood of Locon and Nieppe Forest and the Meteren sector.

We took prisoners 16 men northward of the Ypres-Comines Canal.

A raiding party is approaching our lines northward of Albert.

The enemy's artillery was active in the neighbourhood of Dernancourt and considerably active eastward of Nieppe Forest.

The enemy heavily gas-shelled our sector north-eastward of Bathune.

EARLIER CABLES.

UNSUCCESSFUL ATTACK ON OUR NEW POSITIONS.

LONDON, May 21st.
10.20 p.m.

Sir Douglas Haig reports:—After a heavy bombardment the enemy counter-attacked in considerable strength on a front of 1,200 yards.

Despite the intensity of his artillery preparation, his infantry only succeeded in reaching our positions at two points, where they were dealt with effectively by our troops.

Our whole line is intact.

The French repulsed two night raids northward of Bailleul.

We took a few prisoners and one machine-gun in a patrol encounter in the neighbourhood of Royelles.

GERMANS MASSING BETWEEN ZONNEBEKE AND NOYON.

LONDON, May 21st.
9.10 p.m.

Reuter's Correspondent at French Headquarters reports, on May 21st, that the

activity of the German aeroplanes and the exceptional violence of the artillery bombardments on the Aves and in the region of Albert are the only indications of the coming blow.

The Germans have, between Zonnebeke and Noyon, nearly one-third of their whole strength in France, namely, 64 divisions out of a total of 210. They have carried out a redistribution of their forces along the whole front and have notably withdrawn considerably to the rear.

ENEMY'S EXCELLENT COMMUNICATIONS.

It must be borne in mind, as before March 21st, that the enemy's excellent communications will enable him to move great masses of troops a considerable distance during 48 hours preceding the blow. His method of attack can hardly differ in essentials from that of March.

On the other hand, the events of the past two months have greatly strengthened our defence and an effective surprise is scarcely possible a second time. The intermingling of the Allied armies on the front enables us to make the best use of all our resources, while the single command ensures unity of action and will on the part of the Allies.

The German numbers may be as imposing as before, but re-formed Divisions cannot be equally as good as the originals, and the German soldier must have lost his faith in an overwhelming victory.

GREAT ARTILLERY ACTIVITY ON BELGIAN FRONT.

LONDON, May 21st.
11.45 p.m.

A Belgian communiqué states:—Reciprocal artillery activity has been very great during the past 24 hours.

LATEST CABLES.

FRENCH FRONT.

ALLIES' AERIAL SUCCESSES.

LONDON, May 22nd.
12.55 a.m.

A French communiqué states:—There was intermittent artillery activity south of the Somme, on the Oise, and in the Vosges.

Six German aeroplanes were brought down and nine others were forced to descend, badly damaged, into our own lines during the 19th instant. Moreover, 25,000 kilogrammes of bombs were dropped on enemy cantonments, railway stations, and aviation grounds.

Italian machines bombarded the railway stations at Mont Cornet, and the aerodrome at Ville-aux-Bois, where great damage was observed.

ATTEMPTED AIR-RAID ON PARIS.

LONDON, May 22nd.
12.30 p.m.

A French official message states:—Enemy aeroplanes were reported to be approaching Paris last evening.

We kept up a violent barrage and our airmen went up.

The enemy dropped bombs on the suburbs, resulting in material damage and some casualties. The enemy has not yet reached Paris.

Our artillery brought down one enemy machine.

Naval Activities.

LATEST CABLES.
[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

THE RAID ON POLA.

GRAPHIC DESCRIPTION.

LONDON, May 22nd.

A Rome official message states:—A participant in the raid on Pola, which took place on the 14th inst., as cabled on the 18th inst., relates that the operation was carried out in the early hours of the morning.

The weather was windy. A torpedo-boat containing Lieut. Commander Pellegrini and a gallant crew fired two torpedoes 55 minutes after leaving the supporting convoy, which was composed of armed motor-launches. When the enemy realised the presence of a torpedo-boat, a terrific burst of artillery fire ensued, during which, Pellegrini signalled: "I have torpedoed a ship," and "My ship is destroyed, all help useless." The squadron, chasing seaplanes, broke down an attempted enemy aerial attack against a convoy. The account states that a hostile vessel was indubitably struck and sunk, or was put out of action for a considerable time. All the men on the torpedo-boat were taken prisoners.

EARLIER CABLES.

ALLIED TRANSPORT TORPEDOED.

ALL ON BOARD SAVED BY JAPANESE DESTROYERS.

NEW YORK, May 21st.

A Tokio telegram states that escorting Japanese destroyers on May 3rd saved all on board a torpedoed Allied transport in the Mediterranean.

U.S.A. NAVAL PATROLS TO BE INCREASED.

NEW YORK, May 21st.

The United States Government is increasing its naval patrols in Europe; also its naval aircraft.

The Near East.

EARLIER CABLES.
[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

ENEMY ARTILLERY ACTIVITY IN MACEDONIA.

LONDON, May 21st.

A French Eastern communiqué says:—Enemy artillery violently bombarded the British trenches east of Doiran and our positions north-west of Pogradec.

Italian front.

EARLIER CABLES.
[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

SUCCESSFUL ITALIAN ACTIVITIES.

LONDON, May 21st.

An Italian official message states:—We defeated the enemy, who twice attacked on the southern slopes of Sasso Rosso.

Our thrust in the direction of Fener, inflicted considerable losses.

We carried out a successful *coup-de-main* on Mount Seninoncia, almost destroying the garrison and reinforcements, and taking 33 prisoners.

We extended our lines at Caposile. Allied airmen brought down 9 aeroplanes.

General.

LATEST CABLES.
[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

ARREST OF SINN FEIN LEADERS.

MR. J. DILLON'S STATEMENT.

LONDON, May 22nd.

Mr. J. Dillon, the Nationalist Leader, interviewed, in Dublin, said:—

"We are all waiting to know the grounds of the charge. Unless the prisoners are put on trial the Government cannot expect America or the world to believe the statements put forward. I have no opinion until I know the charges, as I am not in the councils of either the Sinn Fein or the Government."

Other arrests of Sinn Feiners are expected in Dublin.

THE SILVER MARKET.

LONDON, May 23rd.

Silver is steady. There is small trade business.

THE RED CROSS SOCIETY.

ELOQUENT APPEAL BY PRESIDENT WILSON.

(The first part of the following address delivered by President Wilson is missing.)

The helpless and friendless are the very ones that need friends and succour, and if any man in Germany thinks we are going to sacrifice anybody for our own sake I tell them now that they are mistaken, for the glory of this war, my fellow-citizens, so far as we are concerned, is that it is, perhaps for the first time in history, an unselfish war. I could not be proud to fight for a selfish purpose, but I can be proud to fight for mankind. If they wish for peace let them come forward through accredited representatives and lay their terms on the table. We have laid ours, and they know what they are, but behind all this grim purpose, my friends, lies the opportunity to demonstrate, not only forces, which will be demonstrated to the utmost, but the opportunity to demonstrate character, and it is that opportunity that we have most conspicuously in the work of the Red Cross. Not that our men in arms do not represent our character, for they do, and it is character which those who see and realise, appreciate, and admire, but their duty is the duty of force. The duty of the Red Cross is the duty of mercy and succour and friendship. Have you formed a picture in your imagination of what this war is doing for us and for the world? In my own mind I am convinced that not one hundred years of peace could have knitted this nation together as this single year of war has knitted it together, and better even than that, if possible, it is knitting the world together. Look at the picture in the centre of the scene. Four nations are engaged against the world, and at every point of vantage are showing that they are seeking selfish aggrandisement, and against them twenty-three governments, representing the greatest part of the population of the world, have been drawn together into a new sense of community of interest and purpose and a new sense of unity of life.

President Wilson continued:—The Secretary for War told me an interesting incident the other day. He said that when he was in Italy a member of the Italian Government was explaining to him the many reasons why Italy felt near to the United States. He said, if you want to try an interesting experiment go up to any of these troop trains and ask the soldiers in English how many of them have been in America. The Secretary tried the experiment. He went up to a troop train and said, "How many of you boys have been in America?" And he said it seemed to him as if half of them sprang up "Me from San Francisco," "Me from New York all over." There was a part of the heart of America in the Italian Army and people who had been knitted to us by association, who knew us, who had lived amongst us, who had worked shoulder to shoulder with us, and who were now the friends of America, and were fighting for their native Italy. Friendship is the only cement that will ever hold the world together, and this intimate contact of the great Red Cross of the peoples who are suffering terrors and deprivations of this war is going to be one of the greatest instrumentalities of friendship that the world ever knew, and the centre and heart of it all, if we sustain it properly, will be this land that we so dearly love. My friends, a great day of duty has come, and duty finds a man's soul as no kind of work can ever find it. The duty of us all now is to serve one another, and nobody can afford to make a fortune out of this war. There are men amongst us who have forgotten that if they ever saw it. Some of you are old enough, I am old enough, to remember men who made fortunes out of the Civil War, and you know how they were regarded by their fellow citizens.

That was a war to save one country. This is a war to save the world, and your relation to the Red Cross is one of the relations which will relieve you of the stigma. You cannot give anything to the Government of the United States. It will not accept it. There is a law of Congress against accepting even services without pay. The only thing that the Government will accept is a loan and duties performed, but it is a great deal better to give than to lend, or to pay, and your great channel for giving is the American Red Cross. Down in your hearts you cannot take very much satisfaction in the last analysis in lending money to the Government of the United States, because the interest which you draw will burn your pockets. It is a commercial transaction, and some men even have dared to cavil at the rate of interest, not knowing the incidental commentary that that constitutes upon their attitude. But when you give, something of your heart, something of your soul, something of yourself goes with the gift, particularly when it is given in such a form that it never can come back by way of direct benefit to yourself. You know the old cynical definition of gratitude as a lively expectation of favour to come. Well, there is no expectation of favour to come in this kind of giving. These things are bestowed in order that the world may be a fitter place to live in, that many may be succoured and homes restored and suffering relieved. That the race on earth may have the blight of destruction removed from it, and that wherever force goes there also shall go mercy and helpfulness. And when you give, give absolutely all that you can spare, and do not consider yourself liberal in giving. If you give with self-adulation you are not giving at all. You are giving to your own vanity. But if you give until it hurts then your heart's blood goes into it. And think what we have here. We call it the American Red Cross, but it is merely a branch of a great international organisation which is not only recognised by the statutes of each of the civilised Governments of the world, but it is recognised by the international agreement and truly as the recognised and accepted instrument of mercy and succour, and one of the deepest stains on the reputation of the German Army is that they have not respected the Red Cross. That goes to the root of the matter. They have not respected the instrumentality they themselves participated in setting up as a thing which nobody was to touch because it was the expression of common humanity. By being members of the American Red Cross we are members of a great fraternity and comradeship which extends all over world, and this Cross is the emblem of Christ, unity itself. It fills my imagination to think of the women all over this country who are busy every night and every day doing the work of Red Cross, busy with great eagerness to find out the most serviceable thing to do, busy with forgetfulness of all old rivalries, of their social relationship, and ready to accept the duties of the household in order that they may contribute to this common work that all in their hearts are engaged in, and in doing which their hearts become acquainted with each other. When you think of this you realise how the people of the United States are being drawn together into a great intimate family whose heart is being used, not only for the service of the soldiers, but for the service of civilians where they suffer and are lost in the maze of distresses and distractions. You have, then, this noble picture of justice and mercy as two servants of liberty, for only where men are free do they think thoughts of sympathy, only where they are free are they mutually helpful, only where they are free do they realise their dependence upon one another and their comradeship in the common interest and common necessity.

EARTHQUAKE SHOCK IN CHILI.

NUMEROUS CASUALTIES.

LONDON, May 22nd.

The Times Valparaiso Correspondent reports:—A violent earthquake occurred at La Serena on the 20th instant. Many important buildings were destroyed. It is believed that the casualties are numerous. The shock extended to large zone and was felt at Valparaiso and Santiago.

MARTIAL LAW IN BOHEMIA.

HERR SEIDLER'S PROMISES TO THE MINERS.

LONDON, May 22nd.

A telegram to Berne from Slovenski Narod states that martial law has been proclaimed in Bohemia, in consequence of popular excesses. Many have been imprisoned. The estates of Prince Four-sterberg, the Kaiser's friend, have been plundered and the building burned. Outbreaks have occurred in Pilsen, Nachon and other towns.

Herr Seidler visited Prague and the North of Bohemia and informed the striking miners that he hoped Ukrainian food supplies would enable Austria to call through all the harvest and he promised to consider a reduction of the working hours. He said the Emperor was working incessantly for peace, which was not so hopeless as many thought.

BANK AMALGAMATIONS.

LONDON, May 22nd.

The Treasury Committee investigating the bank amalgamations, mentioned on February 5th, refer to the possible dangers of a money-trust owing to further large amalgamations. Therefore, the Committee recommend that the approval of the Board of Trade and the Treasury should be obtained before amalgamations are effected, also preventive measures against hidden amalgamations.

SHIPPING LOSSES DURING APRIL.

ADMIRALTY RETURN.

LONDON, May 22nd.

A publication on Thursday by the Admiralty announces that 220,700 tons of British and 84,393 tons of Allied and Neutral merchant shipping were lost during April owing to enemy action and marine risk, compared with 55,096 and 338,821 tons, respectively (1) in April of last year.

The Ministry of Shipping announces that, excluding coastwise and cross-Channel traffic, the tonnage of steamers, of over 500 tons, entering and clearing the United Kingdom ports during April was 7,040,309.

THE SUBMARINE MENACE.

A BRIGHTER OUTLOOK.

WASHINGTON, May 22nd.

A diminishing menace of submarine is indicated by the recommendation of the United States War Risk Bureau to reduce the insurance on officers and crews of merchant-men crossing the war-zone from \$25 to \$11 per \$1,000. Mr. Daniels, speaking at New Brunswick, New Jersey, said:—Before another summer we shall have enough ships to carry, not a million but millions of troops to France, and enough destroyers to see them safely there.

EARLIER CABLES.

SHIPBUILDING IN AMERICA.

CLEVELAND, May 21st.

The Shipping Controller has arranged an agreement with the Great Lakes shipbuilders to construct 130 vessels, each with a gross tonnage of over 4,000 tons, delivery to be completed by the autumn of 1919.

GERMAN PIRATES AND NEUTRAL SHIPPING.

LAS PALMAS, May 21st.

The Spanish sailing ship *Joaguina* has been brought into port. She was found, a drifting wreck, close to the African coast, with signs of gunshot damage, inflicted by a submarine.

NEW SOLUTION OF THE POLISH QUESTION.

LONDON, May 21st.

An authoritative statement from Polish quarters affirms that the Central Powers have concluded a reciprocal agreement for a new solution of the Polish question.

THE SUPPLY OF "SILVER BULLETS."

LONDON, May 21st.

The total subscriptions to National War Bonds received by the Bank of England to May 17th reached 698 millions sterling.

The Post Office issue of War Bonds was 2½ millions and the number of War Savings Certificates 195 millions, in both cases to May 11th.

AMERICAN SOCIALIST'S INDICTMENT OF GERMAN SOCIALISTS.

NO EXCUSE FOR OR EXTENUATION OF THEIR SEVILTY.

NEW YORK, May 21st.

Mr. Eugene Dobs, who has several times been the Socialist candidate for the Presidency, in a statement emphasises the fact that, despite the persecution and subjugation of their Eastern neighbours, the imprisonment of Liebknecht and Rosa Luxemburg, the German Socialists are not only disinclined to protest, but are incapable of revolting against barbarous militarism. They are even allowing themselves to be used for the base purpose of refecting the yoke upon their revolutionary neighbours. It is of no use any longer excusing or extenuating their servility.

INDIAN LABOUR CORPS.

INSPECTION BY H.M. THE KING.

LISBON, May 21st.

H.M. the King, at Buckingham Palace, inspected a party of the Indian Labour Corps consisting of officers and non-commissioned officers of the North-West Frontier and Burma Companies, under Captain H. L. Holman Hunt and Lieut. J. C. Smith, who are on leave from the West Front. His Majesty invested Capt. Holman Hunt with the insignia of a Companion of the Indian Empire.

DUTCH GENERAL ELECTIONS.

AMSTERDAM, May 21st.

The first fought General Election since the war has been fixed for July 3rd. Last year's Dutch elections resulted in the re-election of the old House by inter-party agreement, and it is expected that a regular party Ministry will replace the present Extra-Parliamentary Cabinet. This is the first election under the revised Constitution, with universal suffrage and proportional representation, and the result is unusually uncertain. The Socialists hitherto have refused to participate in the Government, but now they are ready to enter the Ministry if satisfactory guarantees are forthcoming. Twenty-one parties have nominated candidates.

HONGKONG WAR BONDS DRAWING



PRIZES.

The sale of tickets has proceeded so satisfactorily that the Committee is now able to indicate a provisional allocation of the 3 big prizes and the 100 smaller prizes.

The prizes given below are, as already advised, subject to the amount available for distribution being the sum of \$500,000.

In this event:—

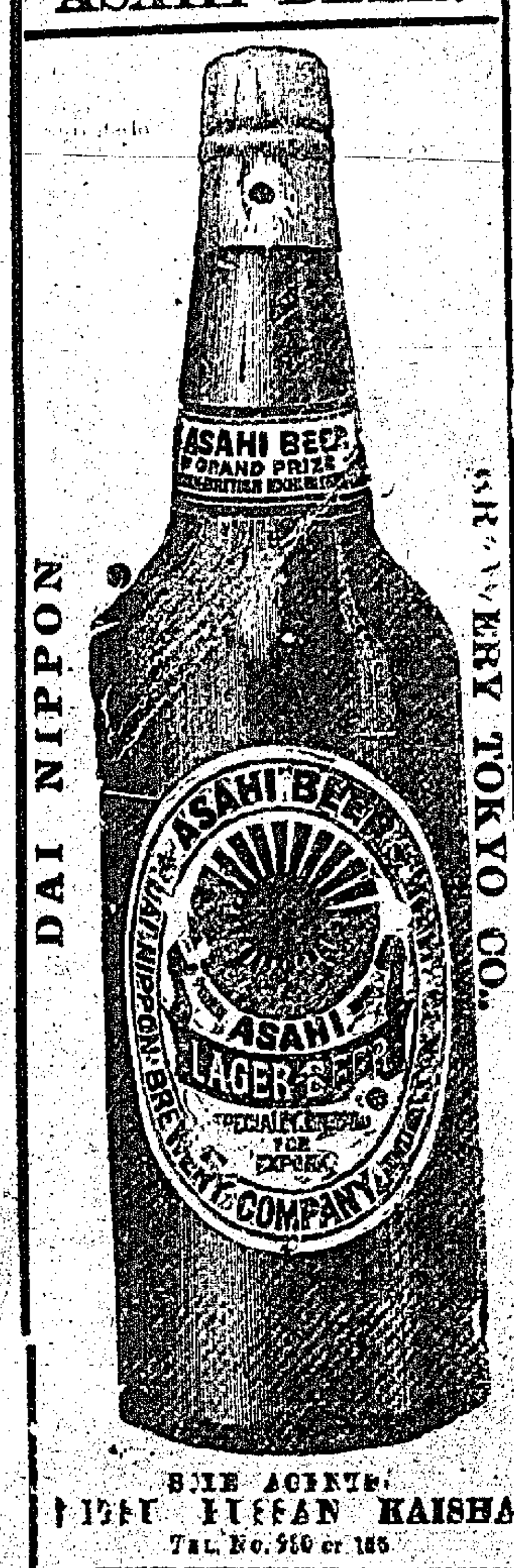
WAR CHARITIES WILL RECEIVE	Approximately.
1st prize	\$125,000
2nd prize	187,500
3rd prize	50,000
4 prizes of \$10,000 each	40,000
2 prizes of \$7,500 each	15,000
2 prizes of \$5,000 each	10,000
2 prizes of \$2,500 each	5,000
7 prizes of \$2,000 each	14,000
6 prizes of \$1,000 each	6,000
10 prizes of \$750 each	7,500
15 prizes of \$400 each	6,000
15 prizes of \$300 each	4,500
15 prizes of \$200 each	3,000
15 prizes of \$100 each	1,500
103 prizes	\$500,000

The closing date for sale of tickets is 12th June and the number of tickets now available for sale is rapidly becoming less, therefore if you have not bought all the tickets you require it is advisable to hurry up and tell your friends to do likewise.

TICKETS \$5.00 each.

ON SALE AT ALL STORES, CLUBS, HOTELS, BANKS, Etc.

"ASAHI BEER."



NOW ON SALE.

HONGKONG HANSARD REPORTS of the LEGISLATIVE COUNCILS for the Session, 1917.

REVISED BY THE MEMBERS

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THE NEW FRENCH REMEDY THERAPION No. 1 THERAPION No. 2 THERAPION No. 3

HONGKONG DEFENCE CORPS.

ADMINISTRATIVE ORDERS BY MAJOR H. A. MORGAN, ADMINISTRATIVE COMMANDANT.

STRENGTH.

No. 579 Pte. F. G. L. Wheeler joined the Corps on 22nd May, 1918, and is posted to "A" Co., No. 4 Platoon. No. 778 Lee-Corpl. F. A. Reis, Signalling Section, is permitted to resign, on leaving the Colony, to date from day of departure. No. 929 Pte. E. Pepperell, "D" Co., is permitted to resign, on leaving the Colony, dated 31st May, 1918.

ATTACHED.

Capt. A. M. Preston, 4th Battalion Cheshire Regiment, ceased to be attached to the Corps, on leaving the Colony, dated 18th May, 1918.

LEAVE.

The following have been granted leave for the duration of the War, from 18th May, 1918:—No. 98 Sergt. T. Sutherland, Eng. Co., No. 463 Sergt. J. W. Deakin, "B" Co., No. 710 Corpl. E. V. Carmichael, M.G. Co., No. 109 Corpl. R. S. Vergeffe, Eng. Co., No. 114 Cpl. W. G. Clark, Eng. Co., No. 236 L/Cpl. H. H. Pegg, Eng. Co., No. 424 Pte. Walter Pryde, "A" Co., No. 438 Pte. J. Ralston, "A" Co., No. 494 Pte. A. Edwards, "A" Co., No. 421 Pte. J. T. Ewing, "A" Co., No. 839 Pte. C. R. Logan, M.G. Co., No. 342 Pte. F. E. Joseph (att. to H.K.P.R.), No. 143 Spr. C. P. Bond, Eng. Co., No. 254 Spr. J. A. Howe, Eng. Co., No. 407 Spr. F. F. Pereira, Eng. Co., No. 581 Pte. J. T. Merecki, "B" Co., No. 73 Gnr. A. B. Purves, Arty. Co., No. 47 Gnr. J. C. Fletcher, Arty. Co., No. 86 Gnr. J. Stalker, Arty. Co., No. 51 Gnr. G. Green, Arty. Co., No. 52 Gnr. E. B. Lambert, Arty. Co., No. 757 Gnr. A. A. Birnie, Mtd. Sec., No. 319 Gnr. P. H. Cobb (att. to H.K.P.R.), No. 306 Pte. W. J. Carrie (att. to H.K.P.R.).

Sergt. P. Jacks, Arty. Co., is granted 3 months' leave from 11th June, 1918, on Medical Certificate. Gnr. F. M. H. Holman, Arty. Co., is granted 3 months' special leave on the affairs of the Hongkong University to date from day of departure.

LECTURE.

A lecture will be given by 2nd-Lieut. Pierce-Grove, to officers, N.C.O.s and men of the Corps at Headquarters on Friday, 31st inst., at 6 p.m. Subject, Experiences on Service. Uniform need not be worn.

ORDERS FOR ARTILLERY COMPANY BY CAPT. J. H. W. ARMSTRONG, V.D.

Right and Left Half Companies Duty at Belchers Battery as per Rosters and Instructions posted in the Company's Office at Headquarters.

ORDERS FOR ENGINEER COMPANY BY CAPTAIN W. RUSSELL.

24th to 31st May, 1918:—

E. L. Manning Nightly.—Parades as per rosters posted at Headquarters. Enging Drivers at 6.30 p.m. Electricians at 6.45 p.m.

Officers next for duty.—Belchers, 2nd-Lt. Marley; Lyceum, 2nd-Lt. Templeton; Stonecutters, Lieut. Stevenson.

Instruction for higher ratings and N.C.O.s and men of the Infantry Battalion attached for duty.—Class 1 at Belchers, at 6.30 p.m. on Mondays and Thursdays for all who have not passed the "Proficiency" rate (1/5) exam. Class 2 at Belchers at 8.30 p.m. on Tuesdays and Fridays for all N.C.O.s and men of higher ratings, under Staff Sergts. Owendene and Parsons, R.E., and Sergt. Day, H.K.D.C., Class 3 at Lyceum at 6.30 p.m. on Tuesdays and Fridays under Staff Sergts. Barclay and White, R.E., and Sergt. Williams, H.K.D.C. The Office at Wellington Barracks having been vacated, all communications for O.C. Engineer Company should be addressed to Engineer Company Office, H.K.D.C. Headquarters, Public telephone No. 2491 and Government telephone.

ORDERS FOR INFANTRY BATTALION BY MAJOR H. A. MORGAN.

PARADES—"A" COMPANY.

Tuesday, 28th May:—5.30 p.m. Nos. 1, 2, 3, and 4 Platoons on Polo Ground. Hongkong residents will parade at Cricket Club at 5.10 p.m. and proceed by tram to Causeway Bay. Company drill. Dress: Drill order.

Wednesday, 29th May:—5.30 p.m. N.C.O.s of Nos. 1, 2 and 4 Platoons (as detailed by Platoon Commanders) at Headquarters. T.E.T.

"B" COMPANY.

Tuesday, 28th May:—5.30 p.m. Nos. 5, 6, 7, and 8 Platoons on Polo Ground. Hongkong residents will parade at Cricket Club at 5.10 p.m. and proceed by tram to Causeway Bay. Company drill. Dress: Drill order.

MACHINE-GUN COMPANY.

Tuesday, 28th May:—7.10 a.m. No. 3 Gun at Headquarters. 5.10 p.m. Drill at Kowloon Docks, Nos. 1 and 2 Gun teams only. Hongkong residents proceed by launch from Statue Pier at 4.30 p.m.

Wednesday, 29th May:—5.10 p.m. Drill at Headquarters Nos. 4 and 5 Guns only. Thursday, 30th May:—5.10 p.m. Drill at Headquarters. The following men only need attend:—Ptes. Field, Irvine, Labrum, A. C. D. Logan, McKerns and Stapleton.

Sunday, 3rd June:—Inter-gun competition for Gascoigne Shield. Time and place will be notified later.

(Continued at foot of next column.)

DOVER PATROL.

DEEDS THAT BEAT THE ENEMY.

In cold official language a special supplement of the *London Gazette* describes some of the deeds of courage and devotion of the Dover patrol when enemy destroyers attempted on the night of February 14th to break our U-boat ship barrage across the Channel.

Five men get the Distinguished Service Cross and two others a bar to the Cross. Lieut. J. A. Kirkham saved his ship, holed below the water-line by keeping the pump going as long as steam lasted. Eventually another vessel towed her stern first into Dover harbour.

The trawler *James Pond* was set on fire and Chief Skipper A. E. Berry, D.S.C., wounded in the legs by a shell which exploded in his cabin. Berry made his men lie down till the firing ceased. Meanwhile he and Skipper H. Bennett tried unsuccessfully to cope with the fire and also to bring up ammunition. Then the chief skipper gave orders to abandon ship, but himself refused to leave until convinced that she was doomed. Though the boat falls had been shot away the boat was launched and the crew landed on the French coast. Berry gets a bar to his Cross and Bennett the Cross.

Lieut. Alexander Duff Thomson also receives a bar to his Cross. Surviving the wrecking of his cabin by a shell which also killed the officer of the watch, he coolly directed his vessel through the action and then, his wireless out of action, he managed to get an S.O.S. to Folkestone. Then he examined his vessel and found that she was settling down by the head, having been holed below the water-line. Another vessel arrived and towed her stern first to Dover.

Three other skippers won the Cross—Skipper J. Mair, of the drifter *W. Elliott*; Skipper S. A. Head, of the drifter *Vera Creina*, for keeping his ship afloat by plugging holes made by 4 in. shells with beds and blankets; and Skipper J. Turrell, of the drifter *Golden Rule*, who was still cool and courageous after having 10 of his 13 men killed and being himself badly injured. For saving their ship, the drifter *Violet May*, Ensigns J. Ewing and A. Noble are awarded the Conspicuous Gallantry Medal. Their ship was on fire, only two other members of the crew alive, but badly wounded. Ewing and Noble cleared the wreckage of the boom from the small boat, put their two wounded shipmates in, and launched the boat. Finding that their ship did not sink, they returned to her, put out the fire, though small-arm ammunition was exploding about them as they worked, and then got the wounded men aboard again and made them comfortable. Then they burned flares of old clothes soaked in paraffin until they were picked up. "Their great gallantry and devotion to duty—and, I would add, their simple modesty—entitles them to very special consideration," writes the Vice-Admiral, Dover Patrol, of Ewing and Noble.

SPORT.

LAWN TENNIS.

JUNIOR LEAGUE.

K.C.C. v. QUEEN'S COLLEGE.

This match was played on Wednesday and resulted in an easy win for Kowloon by 66 games to 33. Scores:—

Brown and Cook beat Lo Man Ho and Lo Man Hin, 9-2; beat Wei and Wei, 7-4; beat Runjahn, 6-5. Davidson and de Sousa lost to Runjahn, 8-6; beat Lo Man Ho and Lo Man Hin, 8-3; beat Wei and Wei, 9-2. Elson and Mead beat Wei and Wei, 7-4; beat Runjahn, 8-3; beat Lo Man Ho and Lo Man Hin, 7-4.

MOUNTED SECTION.

Monday, 27th May:—5.30 p.m. At Jockey Club Stables. Dress: Drill order.

Thursday, 30th May:—5.30 p.m. At Jockey Club Stables. Dress: Drill order without rifles.

SIGNALLING SECTION.

Tuesday, 28th, and Friday, 31st May:—5.30 p.m. Parade at Headquarters. Dress: Clean fatigue.

Note.—Rifles (with bores free from oil) and sidearms are to be brought to the parade on 28th May.

STRETCHER BEARER SECTION.

Tuesday, 28th May:—5.15 p.m. Parade at Headquarters.

RECRUITS.

Monday, 27th, and Friday, 31st May:—5.30 p.m. All units except "D" Co. on Murray Parade Ground, under Sergts. Oxberry, Edmonds (Monday) and Meade (Friday). Dress: Drill order.

ORDERS FOR CADET COMPANY BY 2ND-LIEUT. J. E. W. BEARD.

STRENGTH. Cadet D. R. B. Talbot is permitted to resign on leaving the Colony.

Cadet W. F. D. Talbot is permitted to resign on leaving the Colony. Cadet R. G. I. Adams is permitted to resign on leaving the Colony.

LEAVE.

Cadet A. Bond is granted leave until the 30th September, 1918.

PARADES.

Wednesday, 29th May:—Swimming. Fall in at Blake, Pier at 5 p.m.

Opening of Sui-wan Camp. Fall in at Headquarters at 1.30 p.m. The Company will then proceed to Sui-wan by Car. No. 1 Section to stay the week-end.

G. E. STEWART, Capt., Adjutant, H.K.D.C. Hongkong, 23rd May, 1918.

NOTICE.

SERGEANTS' MESS.

A meeting of members of the Sergeants' Mess interested in the question of an annual dinner will be held at Headquarters on Monday, 27th May, at 6 p.m.

BEAUTIFUL TURKISH WOMAN

ARRESTED AS A SPY.

STORY OF INTERNATIONAL INTRIGUE FROM NEW YORK.

For persons which may appear, if the secret history of the war is ever written, the full truth about the arrest of Count Gunther's wife, an American who is known as Vivian Margaret Burns Bernstorff and Radek had quarrelled, and during the quarrel Radek had taken Bernstorff's sword and broken it. Bernstorff declared that he refused to take Radek's challenge, as Radek was known to be Germany's chief spy in England before the war. This charge of being a spy is the ground of bringing the present action for libel.

The first day's proceedings revealed that Radek divorced his wife for misconduct with Bernstorff, whilst Radek was an officer at the front. The judges decided that owing to the nature of the case the proceedings should be continued behind closed doors. *—Wireless Press.*

According to *Renter's* Amsterdam correspondent, the persons cited as defendants also comprise Count Gunther's American wife and some dozen other society people, including the wife of one of the generals commanding in the West.

The *Rheinisch-Westfälische Zeitung* states Bernstorff's wife was divorced by von Radek in October, 1917, subsequently marrying Bernstorff. The result was a collision between the two men, in which von Radek took the epaulettes from Bernstorff's uniform, whilst Bernstorff declared that Radek was incapable of giving satisfaction as a gentleman because he acted as a spy. The result of this assertion was that von Radek (who lived for many years in England) had to leave the army, while Bernstorff was also punished by a court of honour and dismissed the army. Von Radek now professes to have established that Bernstorff, in association with the fourteen other defendants, brought about his divorce and dismissal from the army by untrue stories.

PENCHANT FOR OFFICERS AND DIPLOMATS.

Her friendships here have been wide and varied. Her special predilection was for diplomats and men in uniforms—officers of many nations who constantly streamed through the Biltmore, where she had lived since 1916; and other hotels in Europe were periodically added as well. Remittances that have not been explained to the satisfaction of the Department of Justice.

The three others arrested and on their way to deportation as undesirable aliens are Baron Henri De Beville, living at the Hotel Woodward, so close a friend of the beautiful Turk that they sometimes used the same name when travelling; another Frenchman whose right to the title of the Count Robert de Clairmont is somewhat in question; and Mme. Charlotte Nix, who had apartments at the Hotel Netherland, German born, a widow of middle age, who has two children in school in the United States.

Count De Clairmont and Mme. Nix, according to the Department of Justice, also had the habit of sharing a common name in their journeys, travelling as Count de Clairmont and Mrs. Roberts.

Mme. Nix, the Department of Justice says, admitted having received \$3,000 from Count von Bernstorff as a loan.

REASONS FOR DEPORTATION HIDDEN.

"Because of their suspicious activities here it is the belief of Federal officials that they are connected with activities in behalf of the enemy," he replied. Their deportation is desirable because of facts which cannot be stated at this time.

Aside from a nose which complies with Turkish rather than Occidental standards of symmetry, Mme. Despina Davidovitch Storch is a strikingly beautiful young woman, and her wardrobe, both in quantity and quality, comports with the comeliness of her face and the distinction of her manner. She says she was born in Constantinople and was married to a Frenchman, Paul Storch, at the age of seventeen. They were soon divorced, and Storch is now in the French army, she says, protesting at the same time her loyalty to France.

With the help of the Secret Service of the Allies the investigators of the Department of Justice have traced her wanderings. She herself talks of her acquaintance with high officials in half a dozen capitals. Beginning in 1912, the French agents say, she received an income from sources not yet wholly identified. She favoured the best hotels with her presence, the Savoy in London, the Ritz in Paris, the d'Alma in Madrid and so on.

British army officers attended her little parties in her suite at the Savoy. In 1915 she and the Baron De Beville were in Spain. They were accused of too close a friendship with German agents and were held for a time, but for some reason were released. They hurried to Cuba and in April, 1916, arrived in New York.

Madame Despina conversed brightly with a French accent and was voted to be very attractive.

"BARON" COMES, GAYETY GOES.

She was rarely serious except in the evening, and the cause of this change in her demeanor was the arrival of Baron de Beville. Almost every evening the Baron dropped in to call, and in a corner of a Biltmore supper room Madame Despina and the Baron talked long and earnestly. She seemed to have plenty of money; spent it freely, paid bills promptly, and had no visible object in life. This fact, together with the interesting class of men she surrounded herself with, enlisted the attention of the Biltmore intelligence department.

Putting this and that together, the Biltmore management suggested to the Department of Justice that it might be well to keep an eye on Madame Despina. That was seven or eight months ago, and since then the beautiful Turk has been watched closely.

About a month ago the hotel people noticed that she had become restless and anxious. Apparently she had found out that she was under scrutiny. One day she had her trunks sent to a steamship bound for Panama, but a Government agent took them off and sent them back to the Biltmore.

Later in February she obtained a French passport under her real name, Madame Storch, to go to Cuba by way of Key West.

Baron De Beville also got a passport. The Department of Justice men were watching both of them, but intended to

A BERNSTORFF SCANDAL.

BERLIN CASE HEARD IN CAMERA.

At Berlin on April 3rd a lawsuit was heard, in which Count Gunther Bernstorff, son of the former Ambassador to America, was sued for libel by Baron von Radek, first husband of Count Gunther's wife, an American who is known as Vivian Margaret Burns Bernstorff and Radek had quarrelled, and during the quarrel Radek had taken Bernstorff's sword and broken it. Bernstorff declared that he refused to take Radek's challenge, as Radek was known to be Germany's chief spy in England before the war. This charge of being a spy is the ground of bringing the present action for libel.

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SHANGHAI	"WINGSANG"	Tues., 28th May, 11 a.m.
MANILA	"LOONGSANG"	Wed., 30th May, 3 p.m.
SHANGHAI	"WOSANG"	Sun., 3rd June, 11 a.m.

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MANILA LINE—A weekly service is maintained with Manila by vessels with good passenger accommodation, sailings from both ports every Friday.

HAIPHONG LINE—Sailings approximately weekly for passengers and cargo, calling at Haiphong when circumstances allow.

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TJIPANAS	JAVA	25th May	—	—

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WEATHER REPORT.

May 23rd, at 12.07.—Pressure has decreased slightly over Formosa and stations in its vicinity, and increased slightly elsewhere. A weak, irregular anti-cyclone extends from S. Manchuria and N. Japan to the Bonin Islands; a shallow depression covers Indo-China.

Hongkong rainfall for 24 hours ending at 10 a.m. to-day, 0.18 inch. Total since 1st January, 8.77 inches, against an average of 19.54 inches.

The forecast for the 24 hours ending at noon to-day is as follows:—

DISTRICT	FORECAST.
Hongkong to Gap Rock	S.W. winds, moderate; fair.
Formosa Channel	The same as No. 1.
South Coast of China between Hongkong and Lamma	The same as No. 1.
South Coast of China between Hongkong and Lamma	The same as No. 1.

CHINA COAST METEOROLOGICAL REGISTER.

23RD MAY, A.M.

Station.	Hour.	Barometer at Sea Level.	Temperature.	Humidity.	Wind Direction.	Force.	Weather.
Vladivostok	6 a.m.	30.08	43	—	SSW	1	f
Nagasaki	6 a.m.	30.04	—	—	—	—	—
Hakodate	6 a.m.	30.03	—	—	—	—	—
Tokyo	6 a.m.	29.99	—	—	—	—	—
Kobe	6 a.m.	30.01	—	—	SW	1	—
Nagasaki	6 a.m.	29.99	—	—	SW	1	—
Kagoshima	6 a.m.	30.00	—	—	WSW	1	—
Oshima	6 a.m.	29.97	—	—	SE	1	—
Naha	6 a.m.	29.99	—	—	ENE	2	—
Ishijima	6 a.m.	29.94	—	—	E	2	—
Bonin Island	6 a.m.	30.01	—	—	NE	1	—
Weihaiwei	6 a.m.	29.93	58	70	SE	2	b
Liaowan	6 a.m.	—	—	—	—	—	—
Shanghai	6 a.m.	—	—	—	—	—	—
Shanghai	6 a.m.	29.50	61	88	SSW	1	b
Quartz Peak	6 a.m.	29.86	62	100	SSW	4	b
Sharp Peak	6 a.m.	29.81	60	94	W	1	r
Amoy	6 a.m.	29.74	70	95	ENE	1	r
Swatow	6 a.m.	—	—	—	—	—	—
Taihou	6 a.m.	29.74	73	94	—	—	—
Taihou	6 a.m.	29.76	76	—	—	—	—
Taihou	6 a.m.	29.76	76	—	—	—	—
Koshu	6 a.m.	29.73	73	—	—	—	—
Pescadore	6 a.m.	29.65	77	—	—	—	—
Canton	6 a.m.	29.75	77	93	SSW	1	b
Hongkong	6 a.m.	29.76	79	84	SW	4	b
Gap Rock	6 a.m.	29.77	—	—	WSW	4	b
Macao	6 a.m.	29.74	70	95	SW	4	b
Wuchow	6 a.m.	—	—	—	—	—	—
Hoihow	6 a.m.	—	—	—	—	—	—
Fakhoi	6 a.m.	—	—	—	—	—	—
Phu Lien	6 a.m.	29.73	79	94	SSW	2	b
Tourane	6 a.m.	29.76	79	—	SSW	2	b
Capetown	6 a.m.	29.79	77	—	—	—	—
Agart	6 a.m.	29.79	79	85	W	1	b
Dagupan	6 a.m.	29.76	77	91	—	—	—
Manila	6 a.m.	29.80	70	80	—	—	—
Legaspi	6 a.m.	29.79	73	94	SW	2	b
Tagoloan	6 a.m.	—	—	—	—	—	—
Iloilo	6 a.m.	—	—	—	—	—	—
Surigao	6 a.m.	4.20	—	—	—	—	—
Labuan	6 a.m.	29.78	80	95	N	4	b

T. E. CLAXTON, Director.

1. BAROMETER, reduced to 32 degrees Fahrenheit, on the level of the sea in inches, tenths and hundredths.
2. TEMPERATURE, in the shade, in degrees Fahrenheit.
3. HUMIDITY, in percentage of saturation, the humidity of air saturated with moisture being 100.
4. DIRECTION OF WIND, to two points.
5. FORCE OF WIND, according to Beaufort Scale.
6. STATE OF SKY, in blue sky, or detached cloud, or drizzling rain, or fog, or gloom, or hail, or lightning, or overcast, or passing shower, or equal, or rain, or snow, or thunder, or visibility, or dew wet.
7. RAIN IN INCHES, tenths and hundredths.

HONGKONG METEOROLOGICAL REGISTER.

Hongkong Observatory, May 23rd.

	Previous Day at 2 p.m.	On Date at 9 a.m.	On Date at 3 p.m.
Barometer	29.77	29.76	29.78
Temperature	84	79	88
Humidity	70	89	72
Wind Direction	South	SW	SW
Force	0	4	0
Weather	—	—	—
Rain	—	—	0.12

Highest open-air Temperature on 22nd 85°
Lowest open-air Temperature on 23rd 76°

HONGKONG TIDE TABLE.

From 24th to 30th May, 1918.

Date	HIGH WATER		LOW WATER	
	Time	Height	Time	Height
Fri.	24 m 7.46	8.7	1.39	2.7
Satur.	25 m 8.10	7.1	2.89	1.4
Sun.	26 m 8.58	7.4	2.85	1.0
Mon.	27 m 9.39	7.4	2.33	0.7
Tues.	28 m 9.12	7.8	2.33	0.1
Wed.	29 m 9.40	7.7	2.32	0.2
Thurs.	30 m 10.30	7.6	2.12	0.6
	31 m 11.20	7.4	4.40	3.4

NOW READY.

THE DIRECTORY AND CHRONICLE 1918.

FOR CHINA, JAPAN, COREA, INDO-CHINA, SIAM, STRAITS SETTLEMENTS, MALAY STATES, NETHERLANDS INDIA, PHILIPPINES, BORNEO, Etc.

FIFTY-SIXTH ANNUAL ISSUE.

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THE MAPS AND PLANS

of the principal ports in the Far East have been engraved by one of the most eminent Firms in Great Britain and are annually corrected and brought up to date.

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The CHRONICLE covers the notable events together with the Texts of all the most important Treaties concluded with the countries of Eastern Asia, the various Customs Tariffs, Trade Regulations, Chambers of Commerce, Scales of Commissions, Consular and Court Fees, Hongkong Stamp Duties, Postal Guide, Signal Codes, Chinese Festivals, Tables of Money, Weights and Measures and other Commercial Information.

The CHRONICLE and DIRECTORY though condensed in every possible manner contains every year more pages and now numbers nearly 3,000.

It is published at the Office of the "HONGKONG DAILY PRESS."

The Directories and Descriptions are of:—

CHINA.
Peking, Soochow, Canton.
Tientsin, Chinkiang, Whampoa.
Peitshai, Nanking, Kowloon.
Chingwangtao, Wuhu, Lappa.
Taku, Kowkiang, Samshui.
Antung, Hankow, Kongsong.
Manchuria, Yenchow, Nanking.
Trade Ores, Shanai, Wuchow.
Newchwang, Ichang, Kwangchow.
Dairen, Changchow, Pakhoi.
Port Arthur, Hongchow, Hoihow.
Chefoo, Ningpo, Lungchow.
Weihaiwei, Wanchow, Mongtse.
Tientsin, Santu, Hokow.
Mukden, Foochow, Shensi.
Shanghai, Amoy, Tientsin.
Harbin, Kirin, Tangyueh.
Swatow, Lungchow, Hunchun.

JAPAN AND FORMOSA.
Tokyo, Osaka, Keelung.
Yokohama, Moji, Tientsin.
Yokohama, Nagasaki, Taku.
Kobe, Hakodate, Asping.

SHIMONOSEKI, Tamsui, Eastern Siberia, Vladivostok, Nicolaevsk.

CHOSUN.
Seoul, Wonsan, Mokpo.
Chungju, Suwon, Chinnampo.
Ansan, Pusan, Songjin.

HONGKONG AND ITS DEPENDENCIES, MANILA, PHILIPPINE ISLANDS.

Manila, Iloilo, Cebu.
Samar, Labuan, British North Borneo.
Borneo, Borneo.
Borneo, Borneo.

Malay States.
Perak, Selangor, Pahang.
Negri Sembilan, Johore, Kedah.
Kedah, Trengganu, Perlis.
Singapore, Penang, Malacca, Prov. Wellesley.

STRAITS SETTLEMENTS.
Netherlands India.
Batavia, Samarang, Padang.
Sourabaya, Macassar.
East Coast of Sumatra.

INDIAN AFRICAN LINE

Cargo carried on through Bills of Lading from HONGKONG to BEIRA, DELAGOA BAY, DURBAN, EAST LONDON, PORT ELIZABETH and CAPE TOWN with transshipment at COLOMBO to Steamers of the INDIAN AFRICAN LINE.

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Regular Direct Service from JAPAN, CHINA and STRAITS to BEIRA, DELAGOA BAY, DURBAN, EAST LONDON, PORT ELIZABETH and CAPE TOWN, calling at MAURITIUS en route, and affording the Quickest Freight Transport from the ORIENT to SOUTH AFRICA.

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Steamers proceed via Suez Canal or Cape of Good Hope at Owners' option.
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THE BANK LINE, LIMITED.
General Agents.

C. N. C.
CHINA NAVIGATION CO., LTD.

SAILINGS SUBJECT TO ALTERATION.

FOR	STEAMERS	TO SAIL
WEIHAIWEI, CHEFOO and TIENTSIN	"HUICHOW"	On 24th May, 10 A.M.
SHANGHAI	"KAIFONG"	On 24th May, 3 P.M.
SWATOW and HANGKOW	"TAMING"	On 26th May, 11 A.M.
CEBU and ILOILO	"HWAH KUEI"	On 27th May, Noon.
SHANGHAI	"SUNGKIANG"	On 28th May, Noon.
SHANGHAI	"SUNNING"	On 30th May, 3 P.M.

SHANGHAI LINE—PASSENGERS, MAILS and CARGO.
Excellent Saloon accommodation, Amplest Electric Light and Fans in Saloon and State-rooms. Regular schedule service between Canton, Hongkong and Shanghai, taking Cargo on through Bills of Lading to all Yangtze and Northern China Ports. Passengers are landed in Shanghai, avoiding the inconvenience of transshipment at Woosung.

For Freight or Passage apply to—
TELEPHONE 26

BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE,
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DOUGLAS STEAMSHIP CO., LTD.

HONGKONG AND SOUTH CHINA COAST PORT SERVICE.

REGULAR SERVICE of Fast, High Class Coast Steamers having good accommodation for First Class Passengers, Electric Light and Fans in state-rooms and Saloons and Excellent cuisine.

FOR
SWATOW, AMOY AND FOOCHEW
AND RETURN.
(Occupying 3 to 10 Days).

"HAIHONG" ... | Capt. J. W. Evans ... | TUESDAY, 28th May, at Noon.
"HAITAN" ... | Capt. A. E. Hodgins ... | FRIDAY, 31st May, at Noon.

Arrivals and Departures from the Company's Wharf (near Hsiao Pier).

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General Managers.

BRITISH INDIA S. N. CO., LTD.

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(WESTWARD)

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UNDER CONTRACT WITH HIS MAJESTY'S GOVERNMENT
TO

MARSEILLES AND LONDON.

TAKING PASSENGERS AND CARGO TO
STRAITS, COLOMBO, INDIA, AUSTRALASIA, EGYPT, &c.

Steamers	Leave Hongkong	Connecting Mail	Due at Marseilles	Due at London
to	about	Str. from Colombo	1917	1917
COLOMBO				

When Passengers change Steamers at COLOMBO.
Accommodation in the connecting Steamer from COLOMBO is definitely reserved in Hongkong at the time of Booking.
On the Australian Route Tickets interchangeable with Orient Line.

SAILINGS DIRECT TO
SHANGHAI, MOJI, KOBE AND YOKOHAMA.

S.S.

LEAVE HONGKONG ABOUT

Passengers may travel by Railway in Japan between Ports of Call free of charge.
Return Tickets are available by Messageries Maritimes Company.

INTERMEDIATE STEAMERS
(Non-Transshipment),
IN ADDITION TO THE ABOVE MAIL STEAMERS,
WILL LEAVE DIRECT FOR
MARSEILLES AND LONDON,
Calling at SINGAPORE, PORT SWETENHAM, PENANG, COLOMBO
AND PORT SAID.
CARRYING 1st AND 2nd SALOON PASSENGERS AT REDUCED RATES.
Proposed SAILINGS:

STEAMERS	Leave Hongkong about	Leave Suez about	Due at Marseilles if calling about	Due at London about
The Intermediate	Service is	Temporarily	Suspended.	

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All Cabins are fitted with Electric Fans free of charge and each Berth furnished with an Electric Reading Lamp.
Round-the-World Tickets and Through Tickets to New York in connection with the Principal Mail Lines.
Return Tickets at half and a half available to Europe for Two Years or to Intermediate Ports for Six Months.
Owing to the War in Europe Steamers and Sailing dates are liable to be cancelled or altered without notice.

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.

Consignees are reminded of the necessity to apply to the Company's Agents regarding arrival of consignments expected of which they have received documents or advice.
Any damaged packages must be left in the Godowns for examination by the Consignee, and the Company's Surveyors, Messrs. GODDARD & DUGGLES, at 10 A.M. on MONDAYS and THURSDAYS. All Claims must be presented within ten days of the Steamer's arrival here, after which date they cannot be recognised. No Claims will be admitted after the goods have left the Godown.
For Further Information, Passage Fares, Freight, Handbooks, Dates of Sailing, etc., apply to

P. L. KNIGHT,
Acting Superintendent.

NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA.

(JAPAN MAIL S.S. CO.)

SAILINGS FROM HONGKONG SUBJECT TO ALTERATION.

DESTINATION	STEAMER & DISPLACEMENT	SAILING DATES
SHANGHAI, KOBE & YOKOHAMA	KAMAKURA MARU 12,500 tons	Mon. 27th May 11 A.M.
	TAMBA MARU 12,500 tons	Tues. 28th May 11 A.M.
NAGASAKI, KOBE & YOKOHAMA	NIKKO MARU 9,600 tons	SAT. 16th June 11 A.M.
	AKI MARU 12,600 tons	SAT. 20th July 11 A.M.
SHANGHAI, MOJI & KOBE	HWAH-WU MARU 8,000 tons	Thurs. 30th May.
LONDON or LIVERPOOL via SINGAPORE, PENANG, COLOMBO, DELAGOA BAY & CAPE TOWN		
MELBOURNE via MANILA, ZAMBOANGA, THURSDAY, IS., TOWNSVILLE, BRISBANE & SYDNEY		
NEW YORK via SHANGHAI, KOBE, YOKOHAMA, SAN FRANCISCO & PANAMA CANAL		
BOMBAY via SINGAPORE, MALACCA & COLOMBO		
CALCUTTA via SINGAPORE, PENANG & RANGOON		

§ Omitting Shanghai and/or Moji.

† Wireless telegraphy.

HONGKONG, VICTORIA, B.C., SEATTLE

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Operated by the magnificent and splendidly equipped passenger steamers "FUSHIMI MARU," "SUWA MARU," "KASHIMA MARU" and "KATORI MARU," each of over 20,000 tons displacement.

Next SAILINGS FROM HONGKONG:
† FUSHIMI MARU ... Tues. 11th June, at 11 A.M.
† KASHIMA MARU ... Thurs. 20th June, at 11 A.M.

‡ Omitting Manila Eastbound.

For further information apply to

NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA,
S. MORI Manager.

Telephone 292 and 293

TOYO KISEN KAISHA.

SAN FRANCISCO LINE.

VIA SHANGHAI, INLAND SEA, JAPAN AND HONOLULU
FAST AND LUXURIOUS MAIL STEAMERS.

Sailings from Hongkong—Subject to Change Without Notice.

Steamers	Tons	Leave Hongkong
KOREA MARU	18,000	MON. 3rd June.
SIBERIA MARU	18,000	SAT. 8th June.
TENYO MARU	22,000	SAT. 22nd June.
SHINYO MARU	22,000	TUES. 16th July.

SOUTH AMERICAN LINE.

HONGKONG to VALPARAISO via JAPAN, HONOLULU, SAN FRANCISCO, SAN PEDRO, SALINO CRUZ, BALBOA, CALLAO, ARIOA AND IQUIQUE.

THENCE BY TRANS-ANDIN ROUTE TO BUENOS AIRES.

Steamers	Tons	Leave Hongkong
KIYO MARU	17,300	July 12th.
ANYO MARU	18,500	Sept. 6th.
NIPPON MARU	11,000	Nov. 8th.

Tickets are interchangeable with the CANADIAN PACIFIC OCEAN SERVICES, LTD. and the PACIFIC MAIL STEAMSHIP CO.

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SERVICE TO AND FROM JAPAN VIA SHANGHAI,
SERVICE TO AND FROM EUROPE.

Ports of call:—Yokohama, Kobe, Shanghai, Hongkong, Saigon, Singapore, Colombo, Djibouti, Suez, Port Said, Marseilles.

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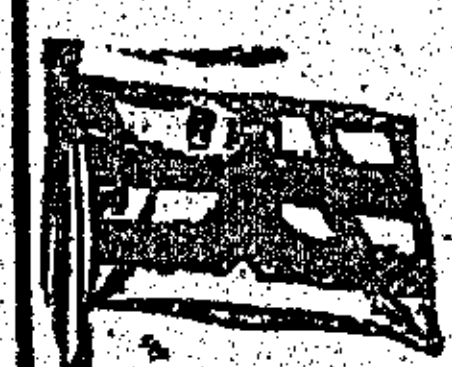
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Return Tickets to Intermediate Ports available for six months.

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(SUBJECT TO ALTERATION).

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"ARABIA MARU"	WED. DAY, 5th June, at 3 P.M.
"AFRICA MARU"	SUNDAY, 9th June, at 3 P.M.
"CANADA MARU"	MONDAY, 17th June, at 3 P.M.

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Telephone No. 76 will be fixed.

KEELUNG via SWATOW and AMOY.

"KAJO MARU" ... SUNDAY, 26th May, at Noon.

TAKAO via SWATOW and AMOY.

FOR SAILING DATES AND FURTHER PARTICULARS

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49

CHINA MAIL S.S. CO., LTD.

FRIGHT AND PASSENGERS

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WILL SAIL FROM HONGKONG FOR

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JUNE 21. and AUGUST 31. 1918.

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